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Chapel Hill, N. C.

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 30, 1930

No. 22

1830 1930

One Hundred Years of Progress...

During this period we have been sincere in our efforts to produce quality products and at the same time give service and deliveries unequalled elsewhere.

It has been our aim to fulfill in every way the confidence that the leading textile mills have in our ability to produce these high quality products.

We have kept abreast with the constant development of both textile fabrics and machinery, as exemplified by our latest tension device for shuttles, so outstanding a success in weaving Rayon, Silk, Fine Cottons and Worsted.

On our 100th Anniversary we gladly acknowledge a debt of gratitude to our friends who have contributed to any success which we have had.

SHUTTLES—HEDDLE FRAMES—HEDDLES



THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE

THE J. H. WILLIAMS CO.
MILLBURY, MASS., U. S. A.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

January 30, 1930



Made in the SOUTH

The Charlotte Special Cylinder Fillet differs from other clothing in that it combines the best features of the older types of clothing with the stripless feature of the straight wire fillet.

our—

Charlotte Special Card Clothing

This clothing should receive your careful consideration and be given a trial.

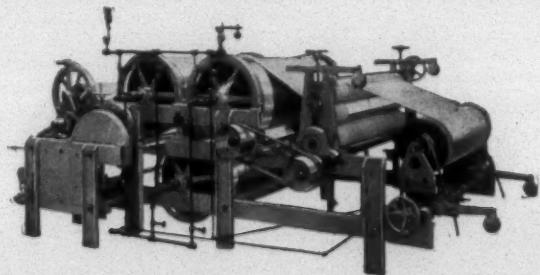
Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

Phones: 5125—5126

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

INCORPORATED
1911

Specialists



Note three roller quetsch which is absolutely necessary for the proper sizing of all brands and deniers, whether dyed or natural.

For years we have specialized on RAYON-WARP SIZING MACHINERY.

During that time we have solved sizing problems for some of the largest rayon yarn producers of the world.

Changes that have suggested themselves from time to time have been carefully considered. Those that led to real improvements have been adopted,—others that appeared meaningless, if not actually detrimental, have been discarded.

Our continued efforts of years have resulted in providing for our IMPROVED RAYON WARP SIZER every feature required for successful sizing.

The trade may rest assured that no suggested change that means added advantage for our SIZER has escaped our notice.

Send for descriptive circular

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

10 Ramapo Ave., Paterson, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES

NEW ENGLAND
Joseph Barnes
New Bedford, Mass.

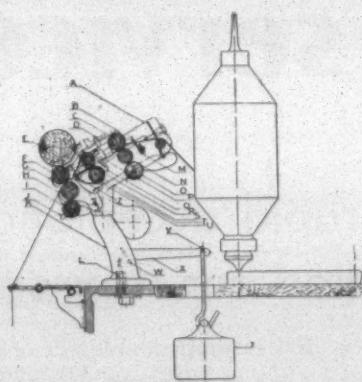
CHINA & JAPAN
Elbrook, Inc.
Shanghai, China

GREAT BRITAIN
Textile Accessories, Ltd.
Manchester, England

CONTINENTAL EUROPE
Societe Inoxi
Lyons, France

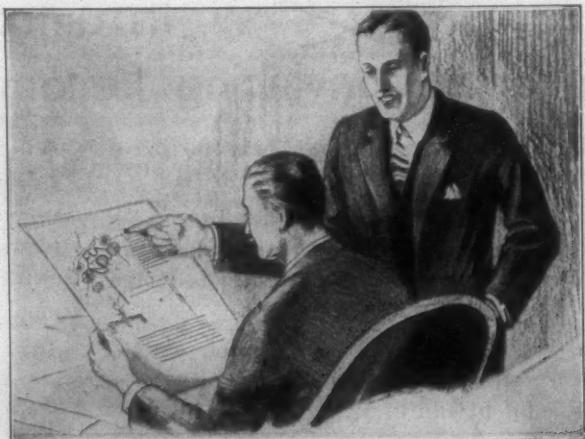
8

Important Features of the CASABLANCAS LONG DRAFT SYSTEM



A- BACK BAR ARM
B- BACK SADDLE
C- BACK TOP ROLL
D- FRONT SADDLE
E- REVOLVING CLEAVER
F- FRONT TOP ROLL
G- BACK BAR END FINGER
H- FRONT BOTTOM ROLL
I- FRONT SCAVENGER ROLL
J- SCAVENGER ROLL WEIGHT
K- ROLL STAND
L- LEVER SCREW
M- TRAVERSE ROD
N- BACK BOTTOM ROLL
O- BACK SCAVENGER ROLL
P- BACK BAR MIDDLE FINGER
Q- CRADLE
R- TOP MIDDLE ROLL
S- TOP BAND
T- BOTTOM MIDDLE ROLL
U- BOTTOM BAND
V- WEIGHT HOOK
W- STIRRUP
X- WEIGHT LEVER
Y- TOP ROLL WEIGHT
Z- TENSION WIRE

1. The Casablanca is a true long draft system, running from 18 to 25 . . . whereas other systems give a draft of 14 to 17.
2. Casablanca has fewer parts than other systems and is consequently simpler and costs less to install.
3. The Casablanca bands control the roving while it is being drafted better than any other mechanism. This better control results in more even yarn.
4. The roving, while being drafted by the Casablanca System, is confined by two bands. There is, therefore, less chance for lint to fly off than in other systems.
5. The bands in the Casablanca System are not under a tension and hence have a very long life.
6. With the Casablanca System a single hank of roving can be used for a varying range of counts. This is advantageous to yarn mills handling many small orders of differing counts of yarn.
7. By installation of the Casablanca System, mills are enabled to make finer counts of yarn than formerly, without adding to their card room equipment.
8. The Casablanca System in fine yarn mills eliminates Jack Frames by spinning from speeder roving.



EXPERT TECHNICAL ADVICE . . . EFFICIENT INSTALLATION AND SERVICE

The same high degree of efficiency which has characterized all other Whitin service to textile mills is now available to prospective users of the Casablanca System in the United States.

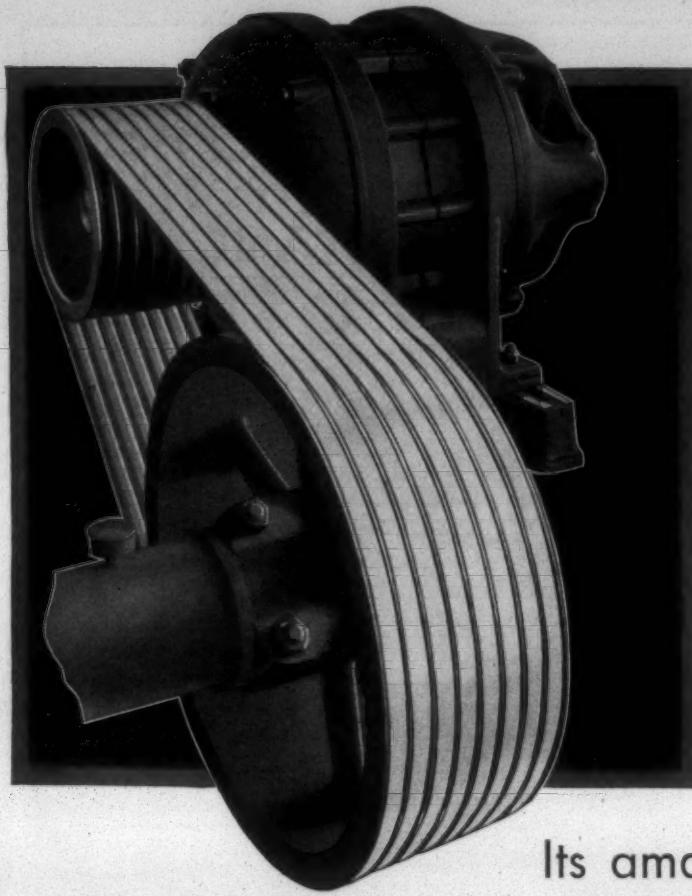
A Whitin engineer will be glad to

call at your mill and discuss further with you the Casablanca System. He will make a survey of your plant, if desired, give you estimates on installation of the system—and supply you with complete information, without obligation. Write us today.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.



Texrope Belts and Sheaves are carried in stock at points from which the entire country can be served promptly. Standard drives from 2 to 100 H. P. are thus available. Quick delivery can be made on larger drives.

Over 70,000 in service

Its amazingly rapid acceptance
is the most Convincing Recommendation for Texrope

APPROXIMATELY four years ago Texrope Drive was announced to industry.

Today over 70,000 Texrope Drives are in service . . . giving more satisfactory performance than any other method of transmission . . . In every industry the trend is definitely toward Texrope.

In plants where flat belts last only a few weeks, Texropes are giving continuous service. Replacements are infrequent and inexpensive.

Where moisture or dirt is unavoidable, Texrope Drives operate with no loss in efficiency. Requiring no lubrication, the maintenance cost on Texropes is practically nothing . . . and the drive is always clean, positive and silent.

From the fractional horsepower drives to heavy duty on crushers, mining machinery, oil line pumps and paper machinery, Texrope Drives are giving continuous service at amazingly low cost.

See How Texrope Solves Transmission Problems

Texrope Drive consists of a driving and a driven sheave, grooved for V-shaped endless Texrope belts of rubberized cord fabric. Power is transmitted, with no slippage, by the wedging contact of the belts in the V-shaped grooves. The result is a short center drive with an efficiency of 98.9 per cent, requiring practically no maintenance and infrequent adjustment.

Continuous operation is assured. One or two belts may wear out after long service, but the remaining belts will carry the load until replacement is convenient. With Texrope it is possible to use a higher speed motor, with a consequent saving in cost . . . Texrope is rightly termed "The Perfect Transmission for Every Purpose". It will save money for you. Send for a copy of Bulletin 1228-K.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., (Texrope Division) Milwaukee, Wis.
Builders of Power Machinery Since 1846

ALLIS-
TEXROPE DRIVES
THE PERFECT TRANSMISSION



FOR EVERY PURPOSE ..

FAST COLOR IDENTITY IS NOW THE MASTER SALESMAN

Color versus Fast Color



Siebert Drapery Corp., New York City, converters of curtain fabrics, use the Franklin Process Fast Color Label to identify the colors of their samples to Buyers.

These firms identify their Color Values to Buyers.

ARBEKA WEBBING CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
Arbeka "CULLERFAST" awning braid
COHN-HALL-MARX CO., 93 Franklin St., New York City
Curtain fabrics
ELLIOTT-GRANITE LINEN CORP., Wortendyke, N. J.
Cotton and linen towels and napkins
LOUIS F. HALL & CO., 250 Fourth Ave., New York City
Curtain fabrics and shirtings
I. C. HERMAN & CO., INC., 100 Worth St., New York City
"Herman" handkerchiefs
INGRAM MFG. CO., Nashville, Tenn.
Ingram "COLORUG"
ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 322 Broadway, New York City
"Superba" turkish towels
PICKWICK DRAPERS, INC., 39 Leonard St., New York City
Curtain fabrics
PRISCILLA BRAID CO., Central Falls, R. I.
Priscilla "Fastex" awning braid
RIEGER TEXTILE CORP., 342 Madison Ave., New York City
Handkerchiefs
H. ROSENTHAL CO., 56 Worth St., New York City
"Cavalier" handkerchiefs
DAVID SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 87 Franklin St., New York City
Curtain fabrics
SEA ISLAND MILLS, 53 Worth St., New York City
Yarn dyed madras pajama cloth and shirtings
SIEGERT DRAPERY CORP., 346 Broadway, New York City
Curtain fabrics
SMART CURTAIN MFG. CO., 11 Albany St., Boston, Mass.
"Smart" figured marquisette curtains
S. ROBERT STONE, 89 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Curtain fabrics
TAYLOR, CLAPP & BEALL, 109 Worth St., New York City
"Blackstone" woven corded madras, "Ellwood" fine striped madras, sportswear cheviot oxford, "Barnsley" woven broadcloth, "Delta" fancy chambray
YORK SENeca CORP., 56 Worth St., New York City
"Seneca" curtain fabrics



...The NEW Competition in Your Markets

This Plan of Fast Color Identification has already shown over 3500 wholesale, retail and cutter buyers how to find and know fabrics containing Franklin Process Fast-to-Bleaching Colors, the fastest of the fast colors. Over 20 manufacturers now use it.

Use the Plan...FREE

In addition to the details of the Plan (described below) please note the rising tide of Fast Color has created a new trend in trade buying habits.

This trend today among department store, wholesale, and chain-store buyers points the way to substantial increases in sales of fast color fabrics. It may duplicate if not exceed the benefits that followed the original "color wave."

This trend is the demand for information on the source of Fast Color merchandise. Before us are thousands of requests from Buyers for the Franklin Process Directory. We have distributed to date over 3500 copies to Buyers for Syndicates, Department Stores, and wholesalers. The requests, in response to nation-wide advertising, continue to pour in.

The demand for Franklin Process Fast Colors has grown to impressive proportions.

To aid users of these colors to capitalize this demand, we have extended a unique

cooperation—Fast Color Identification.

Over 20 Manufacturers are now identifying their color values by the Franklin Process Fast Color Label; and through listing in the Directory are introduced to thousands of new buyers.

Fast Color Identity is today the Master Salesman. In the New Competition between color and fast color, this Label sells your color values.

Use the Plan...FREE

The Plan behind Fast Color Identification is simple. It can be and is used on every type of color merchandise. It costs you nothing to install; nothing to operate.

Full particulars are contained in a new brochure, "An Analysis of Competitive Selling of Color Merchandise." This Report explains the Plan as used by the manufacturers listed at the left. A copy will be sent you complimentary. Kindly use the coupon below to assure prompt delivery.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form

PLANTS

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.—PROVIDENCE—PHILADELPHIA
SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.
Greenville, S. C.

CENTRAL FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

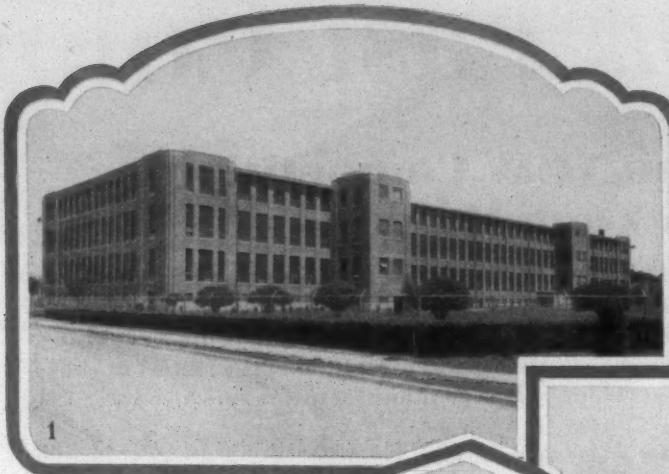
FRANKLIN RAYON CORP., Providence, R. I.—South Boston, Mass.
NEW YORK OFFICE—40 WORTH ST.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY, 564 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Please send me a complimentary copy of "An Analysis of Competitive Selling of Color" and details of the use of your Identifying Label.

Signed Title
Company
Address Ad. 336

"EVER KNOT A

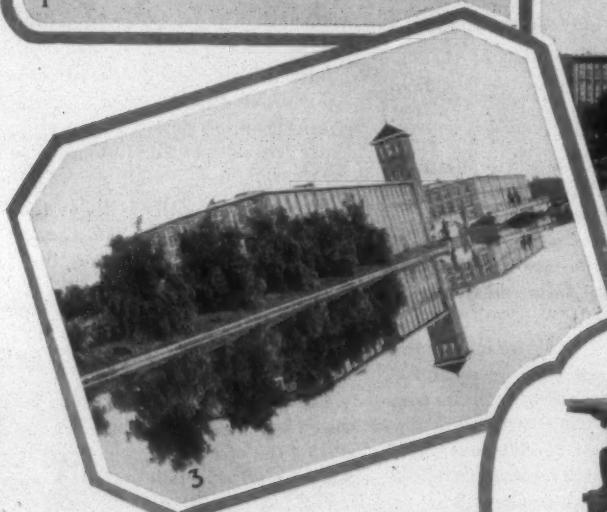


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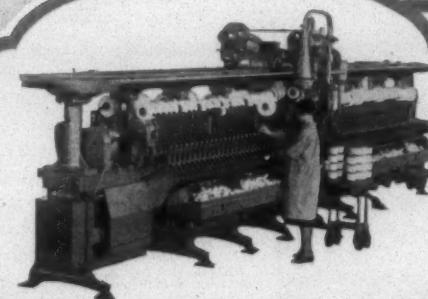
A FEW of the
SATISFIED
USERS of



2



3



AUTOMATIC SPOOLER



4

(1) Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
 (2) Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co., Ware
 Shoals, S. C. (3) Monarch Mills, Lock-
 hart Plant, Lockhart, S. C. (4) Orr Cotton
 Mills, Anderson, S. C.

BARBER-COL

General Offices

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ROCKFORD

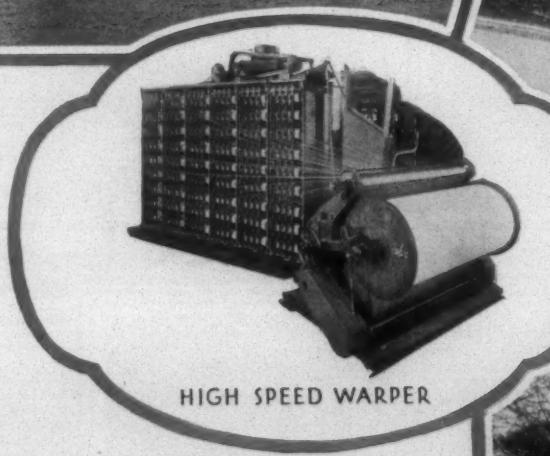
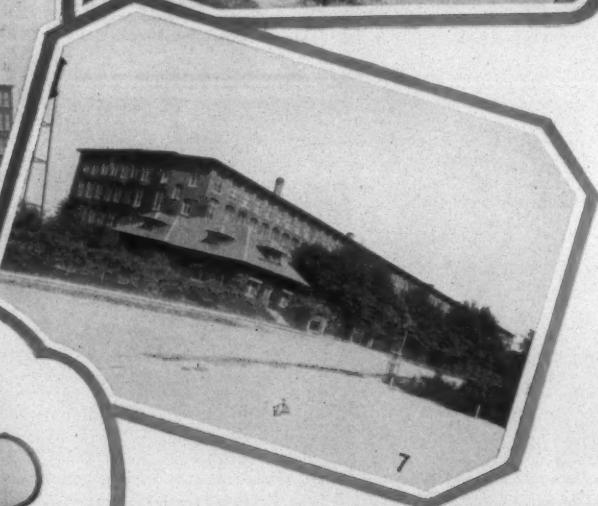
January 30, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

7

W E A V E R ' S K N O T

BARBER-COLMAN *Equipment*



(5) Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S.C. (6) Clifton Manufacturing Co., Mill No. 2, Clifton, S. C. (7) Monarch Mills, Monarch Plant, Union, S. C. (8) Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, S. C.

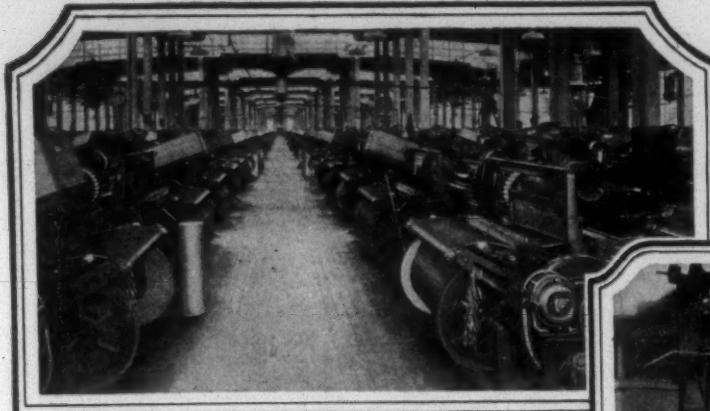
MAN COMPANY

and Plant

ILLINOIS

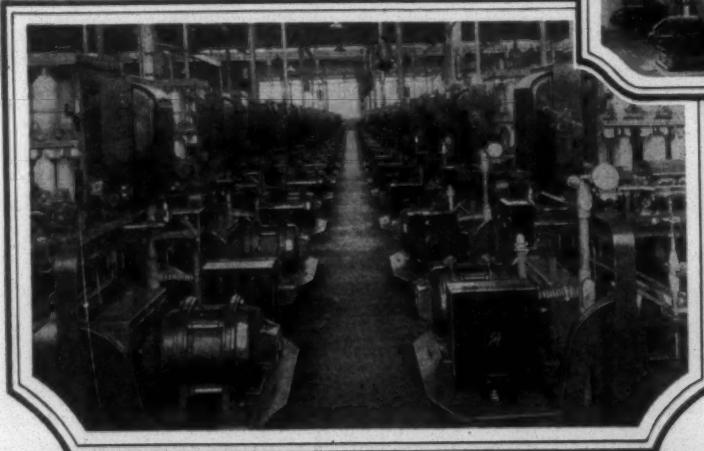
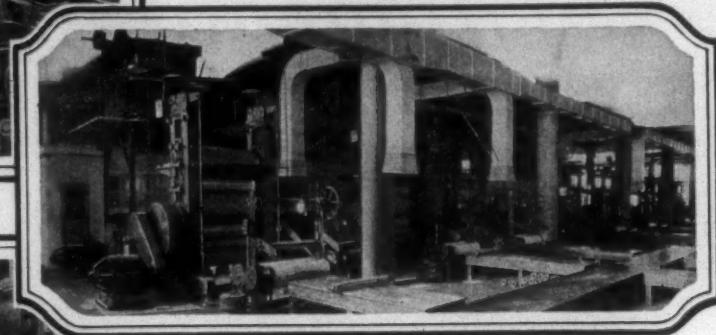
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Complete electric equipment

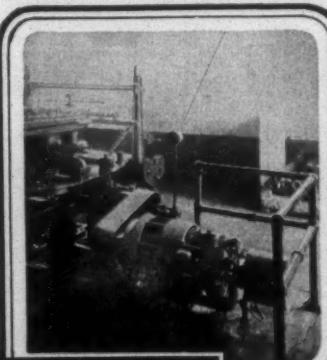


Looms driven by Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors

Type CD adjustable-speed d-c. motors driving ranges, each equipped with three motors automatically controlled



Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors driving spinning frames

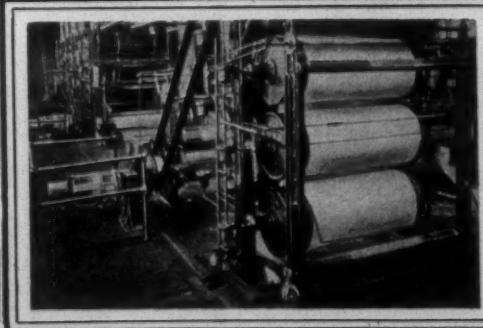


Apply the proper G-E motor and the correct G-E controller to a specific task, following the recommendations of G-E specialists in electric drive, and you have G-E Motorized Power. Built in or otherwise connected to all types of industrial machines, G-E Motorized Power provides lasting assurance that you have purchased the best.



Motorized Power
-fitted to every need

The motors in these two illustrations—Type BTA—form a tandem drive. The little pilot motor on the one above shifts the brushes, thereby varying the speed. By mechanical control, the two shown at left automatically follow these speed changes.



G E N E R A L
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Electric for the textile industry

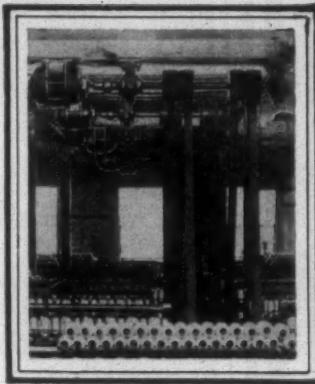
These are but a few of the many thousands of G-E applications to the textile industry.

Whatever your requirements in textile machine drive—direct or alternating current, constant or adjustable speed—General Electric is prepared to meet them.

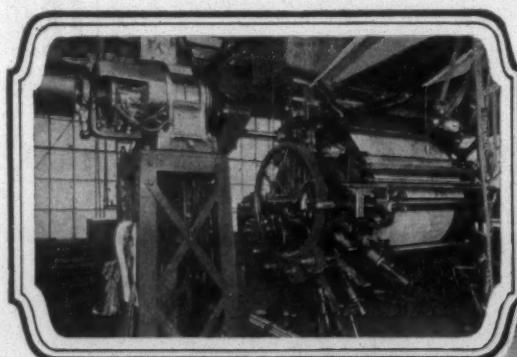
The G-E Type BTA motor is admirably suited to alternating current applications requiring adjustable speed. The G-E Types

BD and CD motors are recommended for either constant- or adjustable-speed machines where direct current is used. The G-E Type KT motor meets every demand in constant-speed a-c. applications.

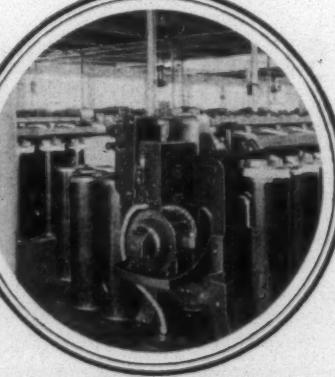
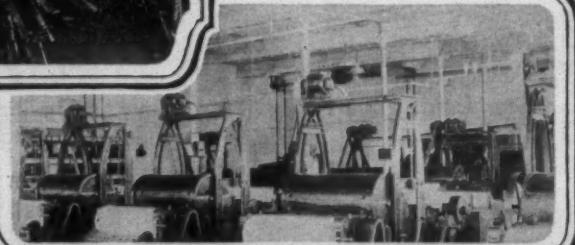
Complete information and advice—backed by unexcelled facilities for research, design, construction, and servicing—await you at the nearest G-E office.



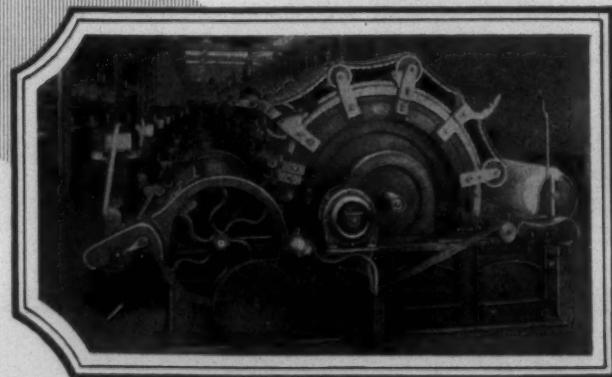
Four-bearing, four-frame drives on spinning frames, equipped with Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors



Textile printing machine driven by Type BTA adjustable-speed a-c. motor



Drawing frames equipped with Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors

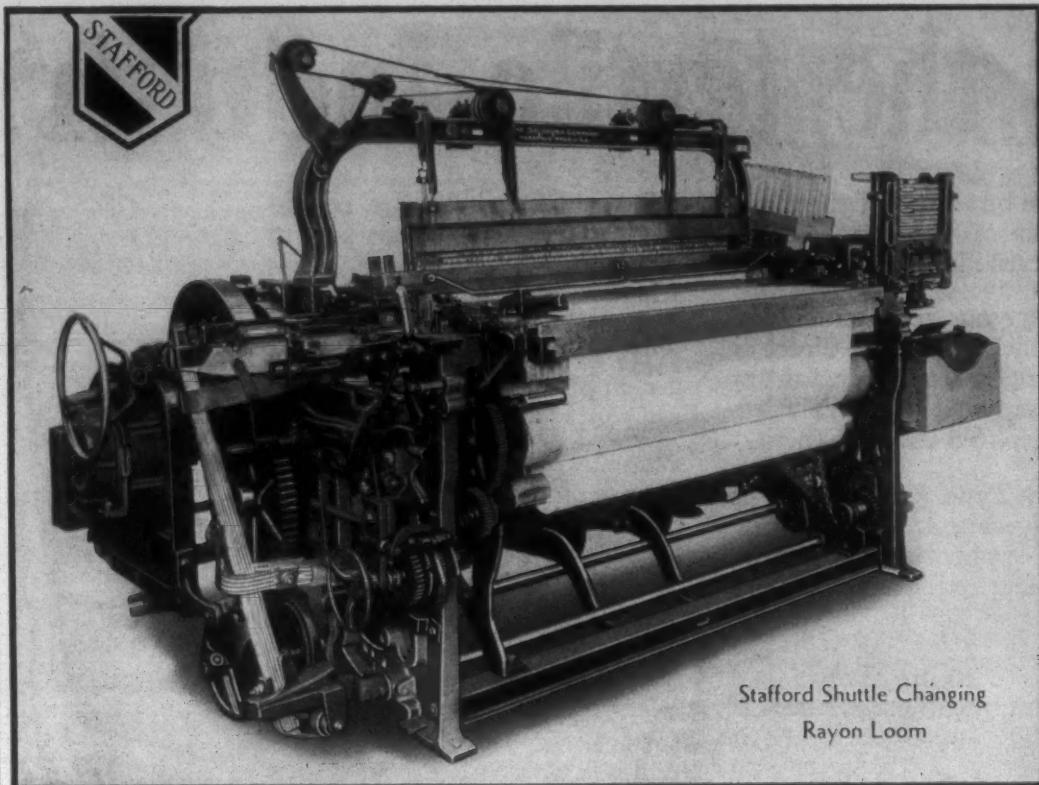


Cotton cards operated by Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors



Two-bearing, four-frame drives on spinning frames, equipped with Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors

E L E C T R I C
SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



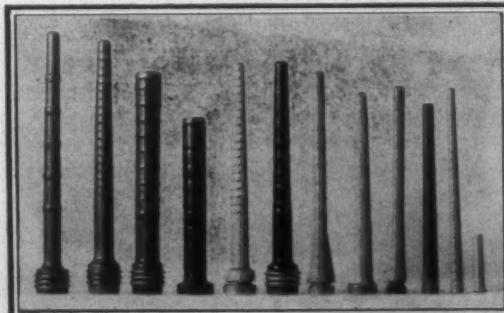
STAFFORD AUTOMATIC SHUTTLE CHANGING LOOMS HANDLE ANY TYPE OF COP OR BOBBIN

THINK what it means in facing modern competition to have the adaptability of Stafford Shuttle Changing Looms in meeting production problems. Among other time- and cost-reducing factors, these looms can handle filling wound on any type of cop or bobbin that will fit the shuttle. You can meet your customers' requirements easily and quickly. You can gracefully make last-minute changes without loss of profit. You can quickly adapt or readjust your production program to most of the emergency conditions that arise even in the best-run mills.

Idle time can be reduced in many different ways.

Leading fine-goods mills are more and more equipping themselves to meet the factor of "change" that is the dominant note in American industrial supremacy. And, naturally, they find in Stafford Shuttle Changing Looms the adjustability that they require. At the same time they get the *quality* of production that leads to repeat orders for their products.

May we present facts and figures about Stafford installations that are producing real profits for their owners. Full data of interest will be forwarded, without obligating you in any way.

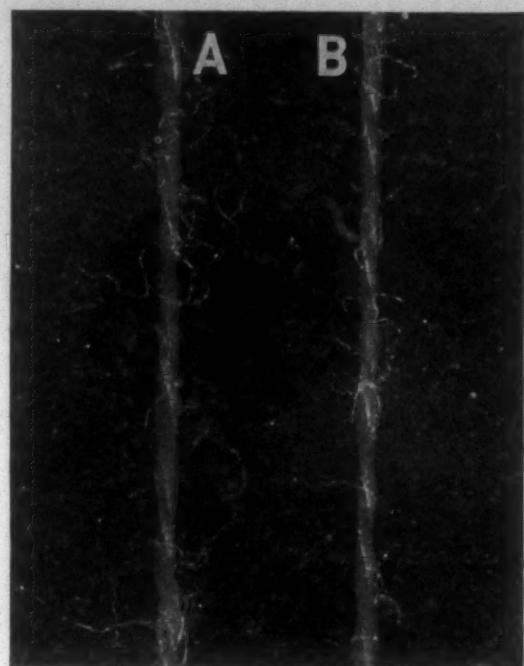


THE STAFFORD COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wearing Machinery
READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Paterson Office: 179 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Southern Agent: Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.

Canadian Representatives: Ross Whitehead & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada



A—Mercerized without Pine Oil.
B—Mercerized with Pine Oil.

IMPROVE MERCERIZATION

THE photomicrograph shows the effect of Hercules Pine Oil in mercerization.

Yarn A was mercerized without the aid of Pine Oil. Note the hairs and the uneven outline of the yarn. Yarn B was mercerized in caustic containing Pine Oil. Note the fewer number of hairs and the sharp outline of the yarn.

Other improvements resulting from the use of Hercules Pine Oil are:

- Greater evenness in dyeing knitted materials
- Increased weight of product
- Elimination of boiling-out process with resultant saving in steam and boiling-out compound
- Stronger product
- Equal luster

For further information address:

TECHNICAL SERVICE—NAVAL STORES DEPARTMENT HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

INCORPORATED

979 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
SAN FRANCISCO . Standard Oil Bldg.

N. V. Hercules Powder Company, P. O. Box 752, Rotterdam, Holland
Exclusive purchaser for resale in Europe of Naval Stores and Collodion Cotton produced by Hercules Powder Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.



NITROCELLULOSE
STEAM-DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE
WOOD ROSIN
STEAM-DISTILLED PINE OIL
ALPHA TERPINEOL
COMMERCIAL ABIETIC ACID

There's a good old fashioned way of getting rid of



Put this fact down
in one of the pigeon
holes of your mind
NOW . . . Sooner or
later you're going to
tire of paying the bills
that friction is rolling
up and . . . Friction is
going OUT . . . of your
plant . . . QUICK!

*and
Save . . .
Labor*

But it's going to be
a whole lot cheaper to
do your dispossessing
NOW. FRICTION is
expensive. Right now
in your plain bearing
hanger equipment

*and
Save . . .
Power*

alone, it's costing you
enough in EXTRA
fuel, EXTRA lubri-
cant and EXTRA labor
to pay for **SKF** self-
aligning Ball Bearing
Equipment in less
than two years' time

Put your hanger
problems up to **SKF**
N O W.

*and
Save . . .
Oil*

For description and nearest Distributor see Thomas Register

2442

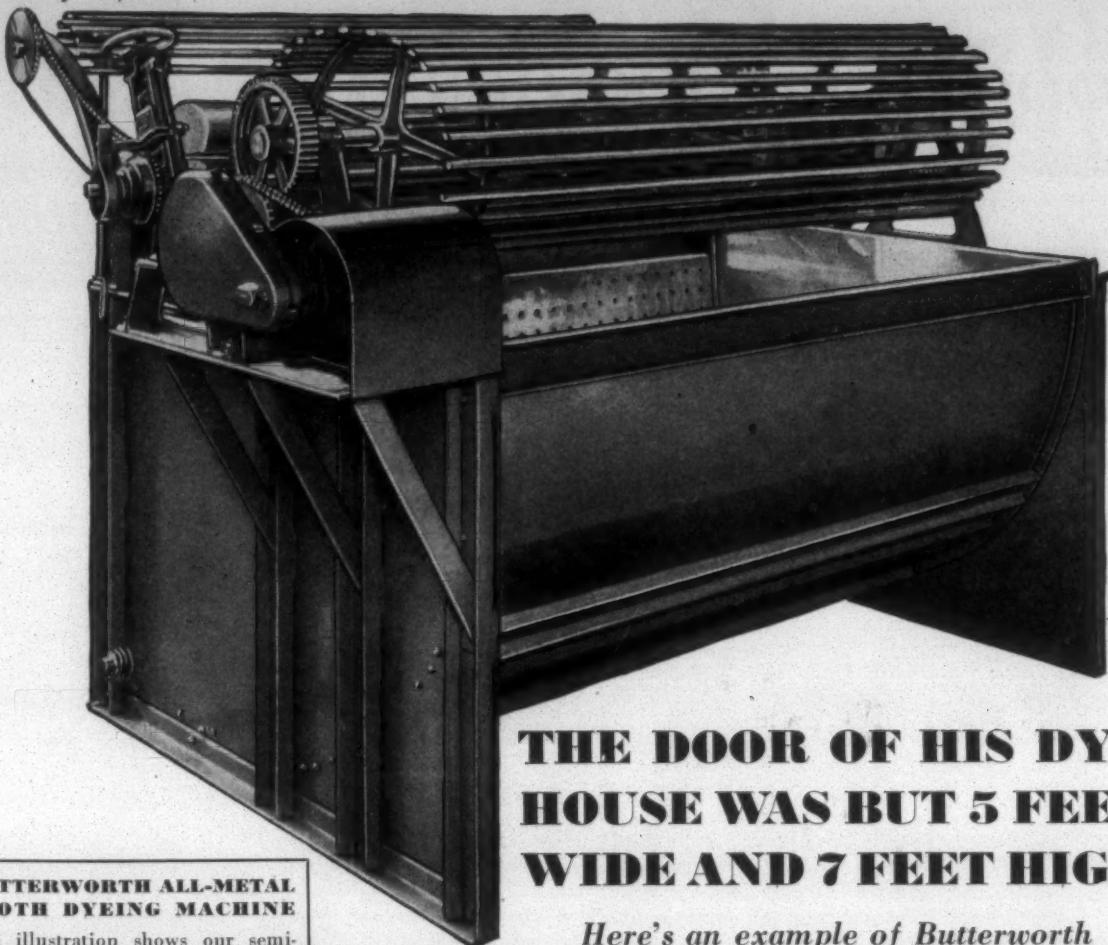
SKF
MARKED

Self-Aligning HANGERS Ball-Bearing

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.

40 East 34th Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.



BUTTERWORTH ALL-METAL CLOTH DYEING MACHINE

The illustration shows our semi-self-supporting welded monel metal tub with wrought iron frames.

The main reel as well as the chain-driven doffer reel are of monel metal construction.

The squeeze rolls are rubber covered.

The upper roll can conveniently be lifted for ease in loading.

The latest features are incorporated, including a stop switch to stop the machine should a tangle occur.

The finger bar is of the adjustable type which permits widening the spaces for a lesser number of strings of wide or heavy goods; or decreasing for a greater number of strings of lightweight goods; thus providing a most flexible condition and for maximum production from the machine at all times.

These machines are available with either round or oval reels.

Also with ball-bearing idler reel instead of the squeeze rolls; adapting them to the various products to be dyed.

THE DOOR OF HIS DYE HOUSE WAS BUT 5 FEET WIDE AND 7 FEET HIGH

Here's an example of Butterworth engineering ability and willingness

One of our new type all-metal cloth dyeing machines of the maximum capacity that could be secured from the available space was required by a Butterworth customer. In addition to the space limitation within the plant, we were required to design the machine to go through a dyehouse door 5 feet wide and 7 feet high; and equip the machine with the oval reel and squeeze rolls, which is somewhat contrary to the standard practice of utilizing a round reel in conjunction with squeeze rolls or an idler reel when the oval main reel is used, either of which creates a more flexible condition as regards change in dimensions than the special construction desired by our customer.

The fact that this machine operated satisfactorily from the very first day that it started is certainly proof of Butterworth engineering ability and willingness to go the limit for our customers.

If you, too, have a problem in connection with any kind of a textile finishing machine, a good thing to remember is, "Put it up to Butterworth."

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1820

PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

New England Office:

TURKS HEAD BUILDING, Providence, R. I.

Southern Office:

JOHNSTON BUILDING, Charlotte, N. C.

In Canada:

W. J. WESTAWAY CO., Hamilton, Ontario

BUTTERWORTH Finishing MACHINERY

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
BUREAU OF
STANDARDS
BUREAU OF
STANDARD TIME
1930

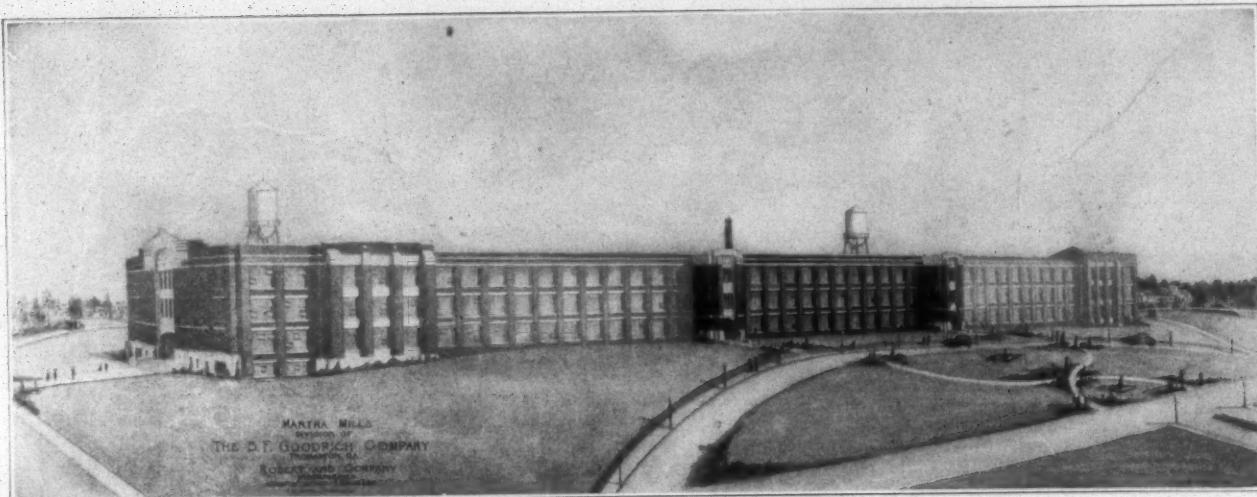
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

January 30, 1930

Goodrich decides on AMCO

The Original Martha Mill,

at Thomaston, Georgia, the central unit in the photograph of the completed mill shown below, was equipped with Amco Heads and Amco Humidity Control Stations.



WHEN Goodrich recently enlarged their Martha Mills they specified American Moistening Company equipment for the two extensive additions through Robert & Company, Inc., Engineers of Atlanta, Ga.

The performance and operation of the Amco initial equipment was so satisfactory that Goodrich decided on AMCO for their additional humidification equipment. Total capacity of the completed mill is 80,000 spindles, an increase of 50,000.

This newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in Textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.



AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. Humidifying Devices

Air Doctors Since 1888

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

313 West Exchange Street,
Providence, R. I.

SALES OFFICES

Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N.C. Greenville, S.C.

CANADIAN AGENTS

Ross Whitehead & Co. Ltd.
1111 Beaver Hall Hill
Montreal, P. Q., Canada

Are you following the personally-conducted AMCO airplane tours to 43 textile mills in the North, South, and East? If you have not received your copy of these practical, first-hand studies of humidification conditions in the country's leading textile mills write American Moistening Company, Providence, R. I.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 30, 1930

No. 22

Textile Industry Makes Progress In 1929

By George A. Sloan President, Cotton-Textile Institute

IN spite of extraordinary difficulties the cotton textile industry made encouraging progress during the past year in its constructive efforts for self-improvement. There is ample support for this view because of the tangible results which the Cotton-Textile Institute has seen from its educational activities among the mills. These results are evident in the steadily growing interest in two matters that are fundamental to the industry's sound progress—statistics and costs.



With respect to statistics, it has been distinctly encouraging to see that the mills are more and more utilizing such information as a guide in determining their own individual operations. The statistics themselves reflect in some measure how far this is true.

Until October and November conditions in the cotton goods market indicated that the mills and selling agencies had by judicious merchandising developed a desirable

measure of stability. Stocks of carded yarn, narrow sheetings, print cloths and other staple fabrics were at a low point; production was in moderate volume. Within a short period, however, the conditions completely changed. The volume of business generally began to recede; deliveries were held up, and heavy stocks of cotton good accumulated. The statistical reports demonstrated the need for drastic reduction in production.

Production and Statistics

The varying but substantial adjustments effected by the mill when confronted with this emergency are indicated by the statistical returns on print cloths and narrow sheetings. For print cloths these show that the mills were running 73.5 per cent of their capacity during the period November 30, 1929 to date, compared with 89 per cent of capacity in the latter part of October and early part of November. In narrow sheetings the mills ran 70 per cent of capacity during the same

period compared with 90 per cent of capacity in the latter part of October and the early part of November.

Sound Merchandising Based Upon Statistics

It appears to be more generally recognized that the sound merchandising which the industry so greatly needs depends in large part upon an intelligent use of statistics. It is most gratifying evidence of the industry's progress to find such information is being increasingly used as a means of accomplishing a more balanced relationship between production and demand.

Of equal importance in developing sound merchandising is the attention which has been given to the subject of costs. Directly in response to this interest the Institute's staff was enlarged during the year so that field representatives might maintain closer relations between the Institute and the mills and make studies showing how improvements could be effected in existing cost methods of the mills. At the request of flat duck manufacturers a special cost survey was made and a representative of the Institute is now engaged in installing cost systems in the mills of this group at their own expense.

Carded Yarn Mills Study Costs

During the summer a special representative was assigned to work on costs among the mills of the carded yarn group and very effective results have been obtained from the personal visits and studies which this field representative has made. This work has attained assistance. Very generally the reports from the mills show that in response to this interest in costs substantial economies have been effected and new light has been shed upon this subject which is so vital and important to sound and successful merchandising.

Fashion Importance of Cotton

In addition to these activities the Institute has devoted special attention to extending the use of cotton goods. Particular emphasis was placed on the educational and promotional program in behalf of styled cottons. The success of these efforts and similar work carried on by individual mills particularly concerned with styled merchandise presents a rare opportunity for the entire industry to take advantage of the present fashion importance of cotton.

1930 Holds Promise of Further Progress

What the industry has accomplished during the past year in these directions stands out among the most hopeful and encouraging factors for 1930. It is work that requires patience, confidence and continued application over an extended period, but the progress already made provides a very real opportunity for further gains in the year that lies ahead.

Putting the Textile Industry on a More Profitable Basis

THE regulation of production, especially by the reduction of night operations, improved methods of distribution so that goods may be sold at a profit, the elimination of price-cutting competition and the regaining of export markets are some of the factors necessary to put the textile industry on a more profitable basis. These points are stressed in the opinions given below by several leading cotton manufacturers.

William D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., says:

"I am sure that it will be necessary for the textile industry to reduce production in practically every class of goods, and to plan this reduction to be permanent, before anything approaching profitable operations of mills will be possible.

"I am convinced that the productive capacity of the mills of this country exceeds our normal consumption of goods, under favorable business conditions. This, I am sure, is more certainly true of the class of goods made in the South than may possibly be the case with the finer and lighter types of goods made in New England, where style and fashion are important factors.

"I believe this condition confronts us here in the South for two reasons. One, that we have increased our total production by increasing the number of spindles engaged, but what is more to the point, our production has been increased by improved efficiency in the operations of our mills, so that we are producing more goods per spindles or per loom today than ever before in the history of the industry. The other reason is to be found in the probability that the per capita consumption of cotton goods in the United States is less than it was ten years ago, much less than it was twenty years ago, and will probably be further reduced. This reduction in per capita consumption of cotton goods has been brought about by changes in the habits and customs of our population, as to the amount of clothing worn as well as by the substitution of rayon and silk for cotton in the wearing apparel of our citizens.

"I do not believe that we can expect the exports of finished cotton goods to take up the slack that has been created by the changes I have just mentioned.

"The quickest and easiest way to effect a reduction in production is to discontinue the night operations of mills, and fortunately this is the most inexpensive way for us to cure this very fundamental trouble which confronts us all.

"The expediency of discounting the night operations of mills is fortunately supported by many sound reasons outside of those which bear on the economic features involved.

"I feel certain that, if every mill in the United States that is now operating at night would cease night operations, the situation would be righted within ninety days and our industry would be on a fairly profitable basis. While the sentiment for such a move may be accented by group discussion, it will be necessary for each mill manager to reach a conclusion for himself, based on logic which appeals to him, if the situation is to be soundly solved."

Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Group of Mills, Birmingham, Ala., writes as follows:

"B. B. Gossett at State College, Raleigh, on December 12th quoted from 'Lancashire Under the Hammer,' which tells of the disastrous endings and the necessity for new beginnings in the textile industry of England. voice of the auctioneer still accompanies the continued voice of the auctioneer still accompany the continued waning of their textile industry. There is a definite halting of textile growth in the South.

"You ask for a statement relative to the future textile development of the South and some outline of things needed to put the industry on a profitable basis.

"Did old England and New England lack progressive leadership? Are there any lessons there for us? Must bitter experience be our teacher and that too late? Are we to continue to allow fierce competition for a cheaper cost, for an immediate profit, to take us any further toward a relation that has already resulted in the destruction of millions of values in England and New England and has already depreciated the value of every mill in the South.

"Since the days of Gregg our industry has found some satisfaction in the fact that it has been helpful to many in providing a step up from an unsatisfactory rural life, that during years of cheap farm products, that on the whole it has provided steady employment and at wages in the main more than comparable to other employments requiring the same amount of pre-training.

"But even so, yet in this country with the greatest buying power of any in the world, in this great industrial country built up under the law of protection, in this country enjoying for the last few years an unprecedented era of prosperity, we have not only continued to miss a share but have continued to be the one of two outstanding exceptions and all the time with the cure in our own hands.

"Shall we take our own medicine or must someone hold our noses and force it down? Since the war we have continually overproduced. One-third of our spindles are running at night. For these night shifts many thousands of operatives have been employed. Naturally mill owners are loathe to cut them out of their jobs but I feel sure that any reasonable effort on their part to reduce the hours of the night shift, looking towards entire elimination, will find other mill owners ready to meet them with some reduction in hours of the day shift and all to be accomplished without loss in wages.

"Four years ago A. T. Bradley with prophetic vision foretold the way of night running. Mr. Anderson said at Richmond, 'This industry is not going to continue with only one-third of its spindles night running.' It is going to be either all or none, and I am sure that our best interests do not lie along the road of more spindle hours. What we need is shorter hours with production in conformity to its needs. This read leads to an immediate balancing of supply to demand, immediate profits, the re-establishing of sound value to our properties, to shorter hours and better wages. As I said

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World Economic View Necessary in Solution of Textile Problems

By W. M. McLaurine, Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

THE law of supply and demand has been talked about so much in the last few years that most of the statements are made sound like platitudes, and yet it is as fundamental in the salvation of economic life as the simple biblical formula is for salvation in the spiritual life.

Economics used to have, seemingly, a local application. It was local insofar as the average manufacturer or business man was concerned. It is only during the last few years that production has become so profuse that economics has taken on a wider application, and today the business man who is successful must take the subject in its world wide application, because there are but few commodities, few products that can be grown or produced that do not touch world markets and world competition.

We people of the South during the last few years have enjoyed a great expansion of the textile industry, but unconsciously some have grown to feel that we are the natural and choicest location in the world, and that because of the rapid expansion of spindles in our area there is growing that same rapid demand for the products that are made.

Increase in World Spindleage

It may be interesting to look a little wider than our Southern area and find that statistics show that world spindleage from 1922 and including 1928 has increased approximately 11,000,000; while active spindles in the United States have decreased nearly 4,000,000 spindles. This fact indicates that spindles outside of the United States during this period of time have increased to the extent of 15,000,000. This increase exceeds the number of active spindles in New England, and almost equals the number of spindles in the South.

When we know that world spindleage, according to the National Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, is estimated at 165,403,000, it is reasonable to infer that our 48,000,000 spindles in the South must bear some relationship to this number. It is also reasonable to infer that there is some world economic reason, as well as local reason, for this seemingly steady decline in the spindleage in the United States and the rapid increase of world spindleage. It is also reasonable to state that those who manufacture cotton textiles must industriously study not only the trend of the home market, but the trend of the foreign markets, not only as our goods pertain to them, but as their goods pertain to us.

Most people have read the story of "Lancashire Under the Hammer" and the cocksureness with which the people of Lancashire at one time wrapped their cloak of self-sufficiency around them and stated that, "We are the most progressive manufacturers in the world, we are the most ideally located, our position is impregnable, and we are fixed for all times." But does this story, so graphically revealed by the author, portray that their conclusions were correct as Lancashire went under the hammer for the simple reason that they failed to lift their eyes from local views into a world of cotton textile conditions.

Our own New England, which has not had the trage-

dies that were enacted in Lancashire, passed through the same philosophy and the same state of mind, and looked upon other areas of the United States with that same view of their superior position until by and by they began to find the industry slipping South.

South's Relation to World's Industry

Now, we of the South, many of us, are saying that we are on the last frontier, that there is no other field in which the textile industry can go with successful operations; that although conditions are depressed at the present time, it is only temporary and that if we will but have the patience things will adjust themselves. How does the picture look, is the premise false? Are the deductions logical, is there any food for consideration? Is it reasonable to suppose that world spindles have reached their maximum capacity in placement and in production, is it reasonable to suppose that Russia, China, Italy, France, India and the countries of South America will stop installing spindles as long as there is a local demand in these countries for the products of their mills? Do you think that even when the absorption point in these countries has been reached, and in some cases it has been reached already, that they will be able to manufacture commodities for world markets; the cost of which, because of their economic condition, standards of living, wage scales will not anything like approach the cost of the commodities that we will carry in competition with them to these same fields?

The textile mill man in thinking over his world economics must not only consider conditions as they are, but he must also consider that many of the European countries and the far East have been more or less involved in financial or political disaster, and in some cases both. International banking and the various world conferences and peace conferences that have been held, have realized, to some extent, at least that a nation economically unsound is an asset to the other nations, and, therefore, many of their meditations and discussions have been focused upon the problem of how to bring financial stability to many of these nations. Practically all of the nations are improving their economic conditions and this is going to mean an industrial awakening along with financial prosperity. Therefore, we cannot censure the makers of textile machinery for going into these stabilized countries that have potentialities for expanding the textile industry and selling their products in these fields. Thus in the foreign fields there is not only the natural demand of the local people to make the things that they use and desire, but our own depression and shrinkage in the industry is making potential textile missionaries for foreign fields. We have but to read the papers to see the truthfulness of this statement. The growing textile industry in other fields is evidenced further by the fact that perhaps at the present time there are more students in the textile schools of the United States from foreign countries than have ever been found at any time in the history of our growth. There has been more migration of commissions and representatives of cities and Chambers of Commerce and manufacturing interests from foreign

fields visiting our textile plants in this country during the past year than at any other time. These facts mean a great world awakening in the manufacture of textiles.

Consumption of Textiles Shows Little Change

In a recent meeting of a group of textile manufacturers one gentleman made the remark that he had been studying statistics carefully and had noted that the market, from year to year, is consuming a rather fixed amount of certain textile commodities and he seemed to think that if the mills could but realize this fact and adjust their production to the demands of the time at which the market needed these commodities a better price structure might be maintained. We grant that there is a certain element of truth in this statement, but we also state this fact, that while the markets are consuming a rather fixed quantity of textiles, or perhaps a slightly increasing quantity of textiles from the mills producing them, there is this growing intense competition brought about by inside and outside influences that makes the margin of profit decrease from year to year, nor is this competition going to lessen under present conditions. There seems to be an ever steady international growing of the textile industry due to the fact that it fills a universal need and offers employment for great groups of semi-skilled workers.

The term "New Uses" or extended uses of cotton textiles has been written about until it has almost become meaningless, because these expressions that we hear so often, by and by tend to become commonplace and meaningless to us, and yet in trying to look into the future for some hopeful solution to the ills of the industry this expression of "new uses" or extended uses constantly recurs. Unless something is done in this field our nation must build an impenetrable tariff wall around its borders and say that we will trade in domestic circles alone, and then we will have a recurrence of the great influence of the wonderful wall of China. Again, because of international trade and international commerce such an idea would be unthinkable because the relations of the textile industry to world commerce are so intimately interwoven.

The story of textile manufacturing in its outlook is hopeful if and when the fundamental policies laid down by the Cotton-Textile Institute are accepted and put into operation by all of the textile manufacturers of this nation. Industry with a corporate and co-operative understanding with common fundamental ideals and policies adjusting its business to economic demands, and in keeping with the spirit of the present age, can and must work out an answer to the present demand of the industry.

There is no hope and but little possibility of any rapid or material change in present economic trends. The production will increase, the competition will increase and the law of supply and demand will still stand with the scales of justice in one hand and its finger pointing to the producer with the other, demanding that he lift his eyes from local economic conditions into the world view.

There is another story connected with the textile industry that has a far reaching effect on the farm problem, particularly in the South.

Cotton Prices

In a recent Senate investigation it was stated by some one that due to the fact that during the months of September, October and November great quantities of cotton were harvested and thrown on the market by farmers; the mill men took advantage of this condi-

tion and stayed out of the market in order that market conditions would be poor and the price would be depressed so that the later the mill man could enrich his coffers at the expense of the farmers. The average mill man states very honestly that he is not interested so much in the price of cotton as he is in the stability of the price of cotton, and never during the experiences of this writer has he ever found any mill man, or group of mill men, in any way directly, or indirectly trying to depress the price of cotton, because the mill nearly always loses on a declining market, and its profits, if any, come from a rising market. It is perhaps safe to say that during these past months, because of the depression that existed all during the summer months in the cotton textile industry, because of the overproduction and the world competition, the average mill man was adopting the policies that were adopted all the way to the final consumer of the textile product, —that of hand to mouth buying. It might have been said at one time in the history of the textile industry that it was a speculative business, but today the problems are too large, the area is too extensive and the hazards are too great to admit of any adventure not based upon the soundest economic principles. We have heard it stated more than once that some day cotton would not be king in the Southland, that it would lose its royal position in the markets of the world. It would cease to be the price barometer for the staple in every market.

American Crop Meets Competition

Scientific agriculture and economic demands have so stimulated the growth of cotton in other areas that the United States today is producing only about 53 per cent of the world production of cotton. Cotton can be grown in many of the foreign countries and a study of the statistics available since the war indicates a constant increase in acreage and production in these fields. It is true that the Southern States grow a particular quality and quantity of cotton that is not grown at the present time in other fields. While this is so, it is equally true that science and invention and ingenuity of mind have discovered processes by which many grades of cotton that once were not able to be used at the present time. It was stated in a periodical recently that foreign areas produced 1,000,000 bales of cotton more this past year than they had at any time previous, and this 1,000,000 bales produced in the foreign fields had a very serious and depressing effect upon the raw cotton market of this area.

Thus we see that the cotton growing farm problem is intimately interwoven in world economics, and neither of these problems will be solved individually, nor will they be solved by independent mill men, or independent cotton growers, nor will they be solved by co-operative groups or associations which fail to take into consideration world economics.

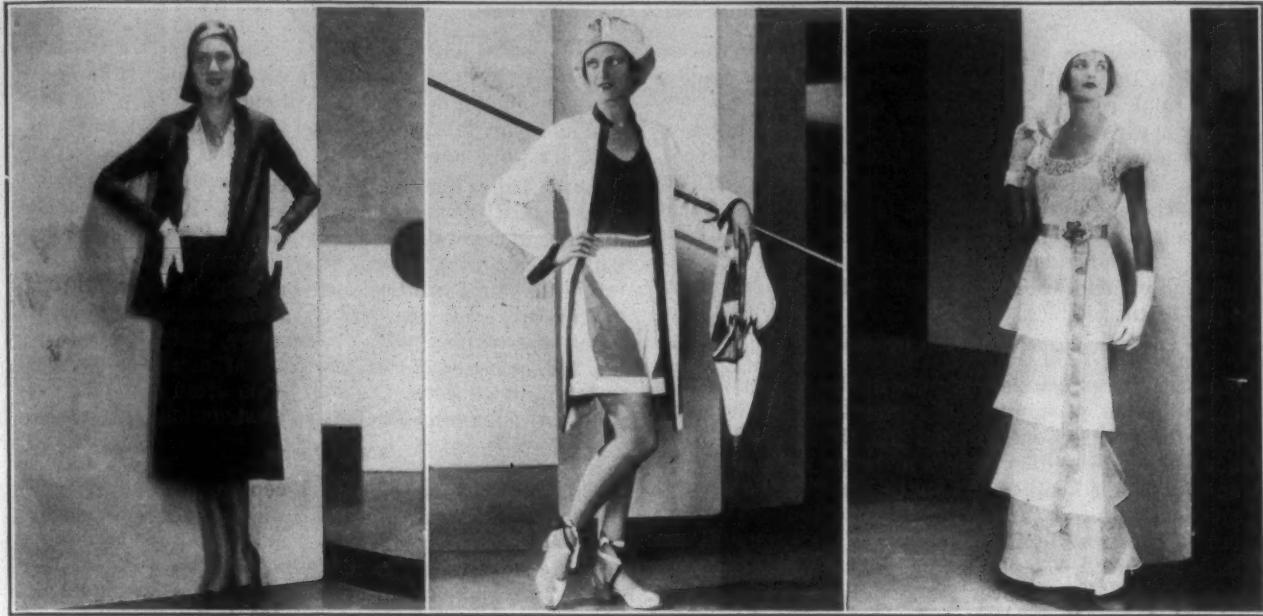
Export Markets

Many people think of artificial cures, such as dumping at a sacrifice in foreign fields, modifying the tariff, lowering production costs, price cutting, high pressure salesmanship and dozens of other expediences that may bring temporary relief and invite a recurrent disaster of greater consequence.

Forming mergers for export selling meets the same competition of foreign mergers for export selling. The foreign market is no different from the home market insofar as competition is concerned, unless it can be

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Cotton Gains in Fashion Importance



One of the outstanding textile developments during the past year has been the success which cotton gained in style importance. The work of the Cotton-Textile Institute in promoting the style appeal of cotton fabrics has met with marked success.

In a recent statement regarding the popularity of cottons, President Sloan, of the Institute, said:

"The success of the present popularity of cotton reflects the progress made in the technique of style and design. During 1929 cottons were produced in new patterns, new constructions and finishes which enhance cotton's inherent qualities of comfort, cleanliness and youthful appearance. This augurs well for the new year."

"As a natural corollary and also as a result of the industry's organized efforts to extend the vogue for cotton, the volume of cotton goods going into consumption for styled apparel during 1929 was substantially larger than in the preceding year, or in any recent

year. Statistics for the first eleven months of the year indicate that the aggregate volume of cotton goods printed was 17 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1928.

"This increase in the popular demand for styled cotton goods does not appear to be a sudden or spontaneous development but a result of the noticeable trend which has steadily grown during the last few years.

The accompanying pictures illustrate some of the outstanding styles sponsored by the Institute at the recent Spring Fashion Show of the Garment Retailers of America.

The top row, left to right shows an evening gown of white organdie and cotton lace—a beach ensemble of pique and a black pique suit. Bottom row, left to right shows a sports suit of cotton tweed, a sports ensemble of broadcloth with a novelty cotton coat and an afternoon dress of printed cotton.



South Leads in Rayon Production

By H. W. Rose, Southern Sales Manager, The Viscose Company

Along with the rapid development of the textile industry in the South since the war, rayon has made a spectacular record. Every year the demand for this versatile yarn has increased, and every year the producers have enlarged their facilities to meet the accelerating demand. It was as recent as 1917 that the Viscose Company built the first plant in the South at Roanoke. Since that time other manufacturers have realized the advantages of producing yarn in this section, and plants have been constructed at various points in the textile centers.

Increase in Rayon Production

In order to gain a clear picture of the remarkable increase in the production of rayon take the last five years for comparison. In 1924 the United States produced about 38 million pounds of rayon yarn, of which one-fourth was made in the South. In 1929 the amount had increased over three fold with a total of 125 million pounds produced in the country. Of that amount the South produced 65 millions, or more than half of the country's total, and over six times its total of five years before. Most of this rapid increase has come about in the last year, but we are now at the point of seeing an even greater development in the South. Building programs have just been completed for several new firms as well as additional units for older ones, and 1930 will see this additional yarn available for the trade. It is estimated that this year will bring an increase of 45 million pounds production in the whole country. Of that amount 30 million will be produced in the South, bringing the South's total up to approximately 100 million pounds. This means that two-thirds of the increase has been provided for in the South, and that if 175 million is produced this year as estimated, then 57 per cent will be made in this section.

Virginia has the majority of this new construction and now leads the country as a rayon producing State. Units have been added to the Viscose plant at Roanoke and the Tubize plant at Hopewell, and new plants have been built for DuPont at Richmond and Waynesboro and for Industrial at Covington. In other States, Celanese at Cumberland, Md., is increasing as are the Glanzstoff and Bemberg plants in Elizabethton, Tenn., and the Viscose plant at Parkersburg, W. Va. The new Enka plant at Asheville, the Chatillon plant at Rome, Ga., and the Johnson Rayon Mills at Burlington, N. C., are now producing.

Southern Consumption of Rayon

At the present time the South is making more rayon yarn than it uses, but the increase in its consumption has been as spectacular as its growth in manufacturing the yarn. In 1924 the South used only 4 million pounds, but in 1929 this total had worked up to 24 million, an increase in five years of 600 per cent.

This remarkable growth is unprecedented in the history of the textile business and is largely due to the readiness with which the mills have recognized the possibilities in the comparatively new yarn. Weaving mills accounted for 50 per cent of the yarn used in the South in 1929, which was the first year that they led the hosiery manufacturers in volume used. The adaptation of rayon in voiles and crepes moved a great quantity of dress goods in prints and colors of that construction, and from now on they will be a rayon staple. Their popularity, based on appearance, style quality and price, has been thoroughly established. Many other new uses have been found by the weavers, probably the most

unusual of which is slipper and shoe fabrics for ladies' footwear. Lining materials in alpacas and twills have become popular since the coat manufacturers learned that a rayon fabric will stand the wear, and goods of that class are now a staple.

In the ladies' hosiery field there is a widespread tendency toward the use of finer numbers. As the strength, jester, and general quality of rayon has improved along with a declining price, hosiery manufacturers have found that they can trade up and offer to their customers in the same price class a merchandise of finer gauge and better quality. Therefore, instead of lowering the price of the same piece of merchandise and watching it go down and out, as so often happens, the mills are equipping for better construction.

Fine Yarns

This tendency adds to the incentive of rayon manufacturers to develop and improve the yarns in the fine sizes, and remarkable results have already been obtained. Not very long ago it would have been out of the question to make an all-rayon stocking from yarn much finer than 150 denier, but today 100 denier is being used satisfactorily, as well as the numbers in between. However, in spite of this concentration on finer deniers in some quarters, 150 denier still meets the vast majority of the demand for rayon. Last year about 75 per cent of the production was in that size, while only about 12 per cent was finer.

The half hose field has grown to a position of great importance in the use of rayon since the advent of fancies a few years ago. In the South it accounts for several million pounds of yarn a year. The business has gone beyond the point of following a fad and has become staple. There will undoubtedly be more rayon consumed for this purpose in 1930 than last year.

The general adoption of rayon underwear by men has meant a large increase in the demand for rayon yarns. The manufacture of rayon underwear in the South is of comparatively recent date, but last year several of the large cotton underwear mills realized the need to add rayon to their lines and went into it. Several of Northern mills are operating in the South making both cloth and garments. A couple of years ago there was some prejudice among men against wearing rayon, but one has only to look around a country club locker room to see how that prejudice has been forgotten in the realization of new comfort. The development of dull lustre added a great impetus to underwear sales last year.

New Styles Will Help

One factor that will help the rayon industry in 1930, as well as many other branches of textiles, is the new silhouette for women. The additional yardage required for the longer skirts and flounces is bound to be reflected in the demand for yarns. Not only will there be more yardage required per dress, but styles are such a complete change from recent ones that practically a complete replacement of the wardrobe is necessary.

Although 1929 ended with a certain amount of depression, for which several explanations seemed reasonable, the rayon manufacturers cannot look into 1930 with any feeling other than confidence and optimism. The industry still is so young and has gained such momentum that for some time to come such a depression can only be temporary. With a record of steady increase every year since the war, 1930 will undoubtedly see many new uses and many new users of rayon.



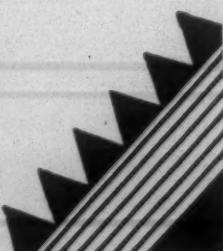
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Southern Mills Add 419,790 Spindles and 9,215 Looms in 1929

The tabulations given below show the number of spindles and looms installed in Southern mills in 1929.

Equipment installed for replacement purposes is not included in the above figures.

The total shows that 419,789 spindles, 9,215 looms and 6,441 knitting machines were installed in 1929. This compares with 331,692 spindles, 12,580 looms and 6,728 knitting machines installed in 1928. The detailed list of mills which installed additional knitting machines is published on another page in this issue.

Clark's Annual Spindle Increase List

The following list gives the name and location of each mill that increased the number of its spindles in 1929, together with the total by States and the total for the South.

Alabama

	Spindles
*Saratoga-Victory Mills, Albertville	16,000
*Saratoga-Victory Mills, Guntersville	16,000
Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville	1,000
West Point Mfg. Co., Lanett	720
Montala Mfg. Co., Montgomery	448
West Boyleston Mfg. Co., Montgomery	7,824
Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika	20,744
Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Piedmont	2,024
Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner	1,008
Avondale Mills, Sylacauga	3,520
*Bemis Cotton Mills, Talladega	32,000
Cowikee Mills, Union Springs	4,032
Total	105,320

Arkansas

*Malvern Cotton Mills, Malvern	12,384
Total	12,384

Georgia

U. S. Cotton Duck Mill, Atlanta	1,400
Caroline Mills, Carrollton	1,100
Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown	18,684
Imperial Cotton Mill, Eatonton	1,030
Forsyth Cotton Mill, Forsyth	1,000
*Goodyear Clearwater Mills No. 2, Rockmart	51,168
*Royston Spinning Mills, Royston	6,144
Washington Mfg. Co., Tennille	1,612
Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston	10,000
Trion Co., Trion	5,280
Whitehall Yarn Mills, Whitehall	2,000
Total	99,418

Mississippi

Apanaug Mfg. Co., Kosciusko	9,356
Total	9,356

North Carolina

Cliffside Mills, Avondale	5,280
*Stowe Thread Co., Belmont	5,300
Sapona Cotton Mills, Cedar Falls	1,188
Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville	1,000
Dixon Mills, Inc., Gastonia	1,124
Ozark Mills, Gastonia	2,000
Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia	704
Southern Mfg. Co., Granite Falls	1,000
Morgan Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill	1,232
Wenonah Cotton Mills, Lexington	2,500
Excell Mfg. Co., Lincolnton	864
Cross Cotton Mills, Marion	504
Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo	5,120
Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids	2,016
Spencer Corp., Rutherfordton	2,380
Green River Mfg. Co., Tuxedo	200
Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton	460
Total	32,872

*Indicates New Mill.

South Carolina

	Spindles
Appleton Co., Anderson	35,750
Aiken Mills, Inc., Bath	6,880
Blair Mills, Belton	244
Seminole Mills, Clearwater	5,694
Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville	35,112
Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls	16,008
Inman Mills, Inman	8,640
Langley Mills, Langley	8,280
Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry	448
Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill	1,320
*Slater Mfg. Co., Slater	11,204
Victor-Monaghan Mills, Walhalla	2,048
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals	4,320
Neely Travora Mills, York	1,388
Total	137,336

Tennessee

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga	3,104
*Dyersburg Cotton Products Co., Dyersburg	20,000

Total	23,104
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Spindle Increase By States

Alabama	105,320
Arkansas	12,384
Georgia	99,418
Mississippi	9,356
North Carolina	32,872
South Carolina	137,336
Tennessee	23,104
Total	419,790

Clark's Annual Loom Increase List

The following list gives the name and location of each mill that installed additional looms in 1929, together with the total by States and the total for the South.

Alabama

	Looms
*Saratoga-Victory Mills, Albertville	540
Acme Weaving Mills, Anniston	9
Schwarzenbach-Huber Co., Decatur	10
West Point Mfg. Co., Fairfax	14
*Saratoga-Victory Mills, Guntersville	540
Lincoln Mills of Alabama, Huntsville	50
Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika	674
West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut	28
Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner	32
*Bemis Cotton Mills, Talladega	700
Total	2,597

Arkansas

*Malvern Cotton Mills, Malvern	288
Total	288

Georgia

Southern Mfg. Co., Athens	76
Highland Cotton Mills, Griffin	89
Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale	50
*Goodyear Clearwater Mills No. 2, Rockmart	58
Primrose Tapestry Co., Rome	20
Arnall Mills, Sargent	168

Total	461
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Mississippi

Apanaug Mfg. Co., Kosciusko	274
Total	274

North Carolina

Burlington Mills, Inc., Burlington	76
Piedmont Weavers, Burlington	126
Carl Stohn Co., Charlotte	12
Gastonia Weaving Co., Gastonia	21
Southern Silk Mills, Greensboro	128
Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals	108
*Southern Silk Mills, Kernersville	96

	Looms
Marshall Field Corp., Fieldale	16
Wenonah Cotton Mills, Lexington	30
Manetta Mills, Monroe	106
Darlington Fabrics Corp., Paw Creek	60
Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh	165
Klotz Silk Mfg. Co., Reidsville	200
Rhodhiss Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss	20
Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham	72
A. Schottland, Inc., Rocky Mount	200
Character Products Corp., Salisbury	16
Katterman & Mitchell, Stanley	25
Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville	50
Total	1,527

South Carolina

Appleton Co., Anderson	920
Blair Mills, Belton	16
Chesnee Mills, Chesnee	166
Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton	108
Stutz Hadfield Silk Corp., Clinton	18
Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney	424
Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville	754
Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville	34
Pendleton Mfg. Co., La France	59
Pacific Mills, Lyman	26
Red River Cotton Mills, Red River	12
Lund Co., Rock Hill	28
*Slater Mfg. Co., Slater	720
Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney	80
Total	3,365

Tennessee

Bemis Cotton Mills, Bemis	22
Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport	52
Kingsport Silk Mills, Kingsport	108
Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville	100
Shelbyville Mills, Shelbyville	45
Total	327

Virginia

Buena Vista Textile Corp., Buena Vista	142
*Morrell Mills of Va., Emporia	40
Grottoes Silk Mills, Inc., Grottoes	30
*Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount	150
M. E. Binz Co., Strasburg	50
Total	412

Loom Increase By States

Alabama	2,597
Arkansas	288
Georgia	461
Mississippi	274
North Carolina	1,527
South Carolina	3,365
Tennessee	327
Virginia	412
Total	9,251

*Indicates New Mill.

Baylies Urges Careful Planning to Aid Merchandising

Operation and merchandising of mills without a pre-conceived program based on proper preliminary investigation is the direct cause of price and overproduction in the cotton industry declared President Lincoln Baylies of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Textile Association, Providence, R. I.

Urging the cotton mills to devote more time, money and effort to research he said: "A program of plant operation and merchandising must dovetail in all respects. A program of this sort can only be obtained as a result of extensive and carefully directed research to determine those fabrics possible of manufacture in the mill that are best suited to the current demands of the market."



Plant of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

Looking Backward and Forward, Too!

In the spirit of the Annual Review Number, we look back over the last few years in the textile industry. Years of marvelous changes in fibres, in fabrics and in style trends, which created demands for new chemical products.

And we look forward to an ever-changing industry in which Dame Fashion will always set the pace for dyers, printers and finishers.

In the future, as in the past we will keep step with you; studying your problems and developing new chemical specialties to meet your needs.

Our constant goal—to serve you. Let us help you with your problems.



JACQUES WOLF & CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N.J.

*Southern Service Centers
with Stock:*

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Greenville, S. C.

Rayon Trade in 1929

By A. L. Erlanger Sales Manager, American Glanzstoff Corporation

During the year 1929, the rayon industry of the United States had to contend with many conflicting factors. All rayon manufacturers have followed a program of expansion more or less rapid and production is estimated to have increased by approximately 30,000,000 pounds. Even assuming that the estimates were slightly exaggerated, a large increase undoubtedly took effect hand in hand with two price cuts during the year, one right after the beginning and another one about the middle of 1929. Whether or not these price cuts had any relation to the increased production and did increase consumption, will forever remain a moot question.

Stocks at the beginning of 1929 were reported low and they certainly were not above normal. Along the middle of the year they seem to have increased slightly and some of the leaders of the industry thought a second cut in prices might stimulate the consumption.

Anyhow business was extremely brisk in all industries and the rayon industry got its appropriate share of this prosperity. Sales records were broken left and right during the months of September and October, until the Wall Street crash put a sudden stop to it. Then it seems that orders were stopped or cancelled right along the line, from the small retail outlet up to the manufacturer. This slowed up shipments of yarn when along came the usual year-end period of retrenchment on the part of all manufacturers, to take care of inventory.

However, we fully expect to be back to normal right

after January 1st, and all rayon manufacturers no doubt are following their plans for factory expansions laid out one or two years ago and there is no doubt that business will revive as usual, about the middle of January, with a bang. As a matter of fact, it never had slowed up to any noticeable extent in the knitting industry.

No Depression in Hosiery

The outstanding feature of last year's development in the rayon industry, is the fact that the knitting trades, hosiery as well as underwear, were not affected in the same measure as the weaving trades, silk and cotton, by this recent set-back. This in my opinion, goes to prove that rayon now produces articles of necessity in the form of very extensive lines of men's, women's and children's underwear and hosiery, a reasonably priced and excellent article, which finds a ready and ever increasing outlet among the middle classes of the population, which after all forms the bulk of our country. Such merchandise must be bought regardless of Wall Street and financial disturbances, just like our daily food supply will have to be bought.

The general over-production in the textile weaving trades, naturally, will have a pronounced effect when a business disturbance like the recent one occurs. But I am of the opinion that grey goods merchants and converters will realize that their fears of a serious and lasting setback were unjustified and that they will appear in the market as heavy buyers soon.

(Continued on Page 64)

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Adapting the manufacturing process to the changing requirements of the market is a problem for engineers with specialized manufacturing experience.

Lockwood Greene service includes confidential investigations and reports on manufacturing methods, as well as complete engineering service on new mills or alterations and additions to old mills.

Charlotte

Wilson Building

New York

Boston

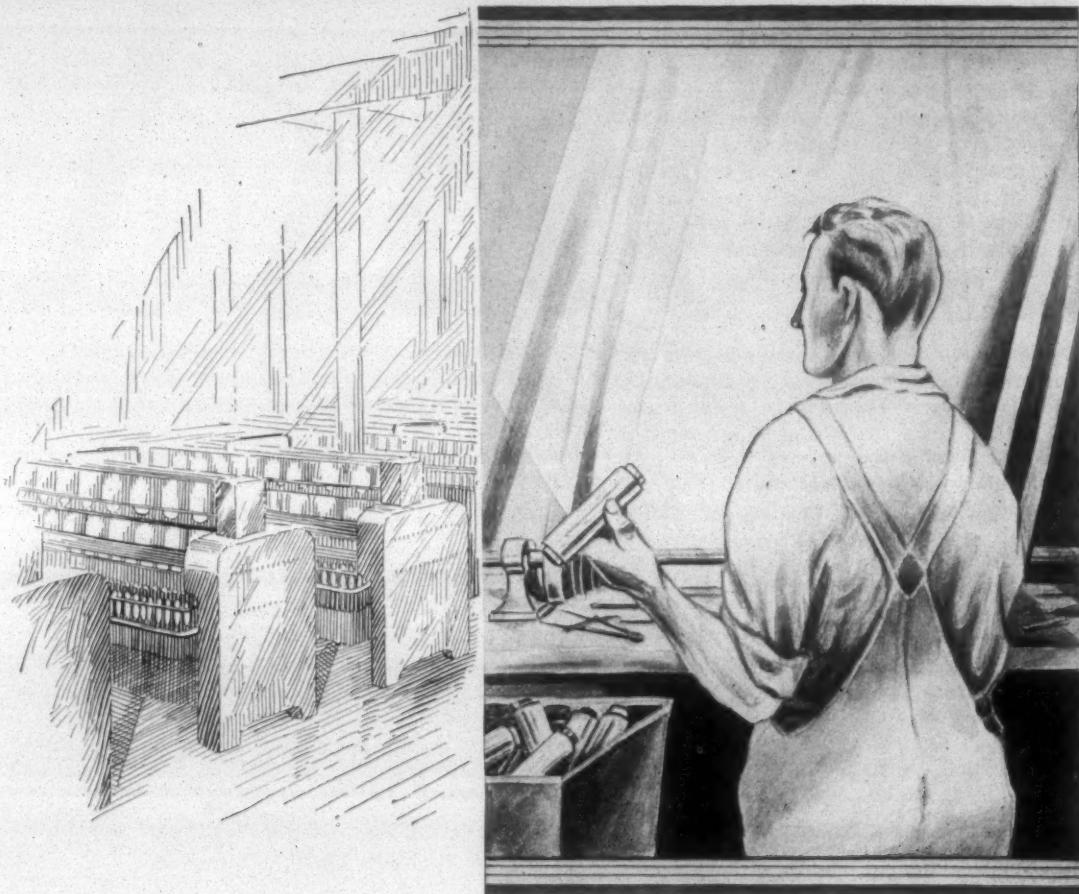
Spartanburg

Montgomery Building

Chicago

Cleveland

PROTECTION



SWIFT CHANGES in styles, colors, patterns,—in machinery, plant layout, and manufacturing processes. New methods of buying, selling, merchandising. These fast changing conditions make necessary a source of supplies equal to any emergency . . . The entire U S organization is alert to these challenging factors; its experience, craftsmanship, research, and responsibility offer you a decided protection,—needed today as never before. There's a neighborly U S expert within easy reach of your telephone . . . for Bobbins, Spools, and Shuttles call U S

Founded in 1857

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE COMPANY

MANCHESTER, N.H.
EASTERN DIVISION

MANCHESTER, N.H.—GOFFSTOWN, N.H.
LAWRENCE, MASS.
WILLOUGHBY, VT.—PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONTICELLO, GA.
JORDAN DIVISION

GREENVILLE, S.C.
MONTICELLO, GA.—DUBLIN, GA.
JOHNSON CITY, TENN.



Sixty-eight New Mills in South in 1929

By D. H. Hill, Jr.

IN spite of the depressed conditions in the textile industry, the South continued active in the building of new mills during 1929, although the number of new plants was considerably less than in the preceding year. Sixty-eight new mills were organized in 1929, while 103 mills were projected in 1928. Some of these new mills have been completed and are now in operation, while others have not yet been completed.

The new plants continued to give the South a variety of textile production, accenting the tendency seen in recent years to get away from construction of new mills to produce carded yarns and plain woven goods. The list of plants for the year includes silk and woolen mills, finishing plants, braiding plants, full fashioned hosiery, printed goods, besides a large number of mills on fancy hosiery for men and women.

Knitting Mills Lead

Knitting mills continued to lead in mill building in the South, these mills accounting for more than half of the mills built last year. There were 48 knitting plants in the list of new mills. Of these 11 are equipped for full fashioned hosiery production.

Six new cotton mills were built last year. Two of these produce tire fabrics. The others are on plain cotton goods.

The building of 5 new braiding plants was also an important phase of the construction program.

New Finishing Plants

The building of new dye, bleaching, finishing and printing plants, regarded as one of the essential features of a well rounded textile development, continued on an encouraging basis in 1929. Six plants of this character were established. Several of these are yarn mercerizing units.

Silk and Worsted Mills

Three new mills for weaving silk and rayon are listed among those constructed last year. One company, which located in Virginia, is building three plants for manufacturing worsted. One plant will spin worsted yarn, a second plant is to weave the yarn and a third unit is to be the finishing plant.

North Carolina Maintained Lead

North Carolina continued to set the pace for mill construction in the South, with 37 new mills. The majority of these were knitting mills. Incidentally, Burlington, N.C., with 11 new mills to its credit, lead the nation in textile building.

Tennessee was second in new mill, with 8 plants. Virginia which has been rapidly expanding its textile industry in recent years, was third with 7 new mills. Alabama came next with 6 new plants. South Carolina ranked next with 5 plants, including two large finishing plants which are distinct assets for that State. Georgia showed four new mills, Mississippi 2 and Arkansas 1.

Building Lags in Last Six Months

It is interesting to note that the majority of the mills established in 1929 were organized during the first half of the year, construction during that period being almost as active as during the first half of 1928, which incidentally broke all records for new mill building. The falling off in mill buildings is generally attributed to the effects of the depressed market conditions which

became more pronounced during the latter half of the year.

The list of new mills for 1929 shows the following plants:

Alabama

Lengil-Fencil Company, Anniston, seamless hose.
Jacobs & Spivey Hosiery Mill, Bridgeport, hosiery.
Alabama Hosiery Mills, Decatur, full fashioned hosiery.

Eufaula Silk Mills, Eufaula, knitted garments.
Seidman Braid and Fabrics Corp., Huntsville, knit fabrics and braids.

Montevallo Cotton Mills, Montevallo, sheetings.

Arkansas

Pauline Hosiery Mill, Little Rock, hosiery.

Georgia

Cunard Mills, Carrollton, Knit fabrics and braids.
Full Wear Hosiery Mills, Columbus, men's fancy hose.
Carmichael Hosiery Mills, McDonough, children's fancy hose.

Goodyear Clearwater Mills No. 2, Rockmart, tire fabrics.

Mississippi

Columbine Knitting Mills, Columbia, men's fancy hose.
Walcott & Campbell Spinning Co., Gulfport, yarns and sheetings.

North Carolina

American Enka Corp., Asheville, rayon yarns.
Knit Products Corp., Belmont, full fashioned hosiery.
American Dye Works, Burlington, dye plant.
Foster Knitting Co., Burlington, full fashioned hosiery.
Full-Knit Hosiery Mills, Burlington, men's spiral knit hose.

Globe Knitting Mills, Burlington, infants' and misses' hose.

Ideal Mercerizing Co., Burlington, mercerized yarns.
Metrick Hosiery Mills, Burlington, men's hose.
Penn Hosiery Mills, Burlington, men's hose.
Peerless Hosiery Mills, Burlington, hosiery.

Sir Walter Hosiery Mills, Burlington, half hose.
Tower Hosiery Mills, Burlington, fancy half hose.
Wilson Finishing Mills, Burlington, finishing plant.
Ray Hosiery Mills, Cane River, men's hosiery.

Ellis Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, full fashioned hosiery.
Larkwood Vamp-Toe Silk Hosiery Mills (formerly Fleetwood), Charlotte, full fashioned hosiery.
Conover Knitting Mills, Conover, half hose.

Efland Hosiery Mills, Efland, full fashioned hosiery.
Sidney Hosiery Mills, Graham, full fashioned hosiery.
Tytape Mfg. Co., Greensboro, braided tape.

Hickory Grove Hosiery Mills, Hickory, fancy rayon hosiery.

Shuford Hosiery Mills, Hickory, men's silk hose.
Covedale Dye Works, High Point, dyed yarn.
Simmons Mills, Inc., High Point, half hose.
Southern Silk Mills, Kernersville (branch of Greensboro), crepes and georgettes.

Carolina Fabric Mills, Laurel Hill, tire fabrics.
Superior Hosiery Mills, Lexington, silk and rayon hose.

Lake City Hosiery Mills, Marion, boys' sport hose.

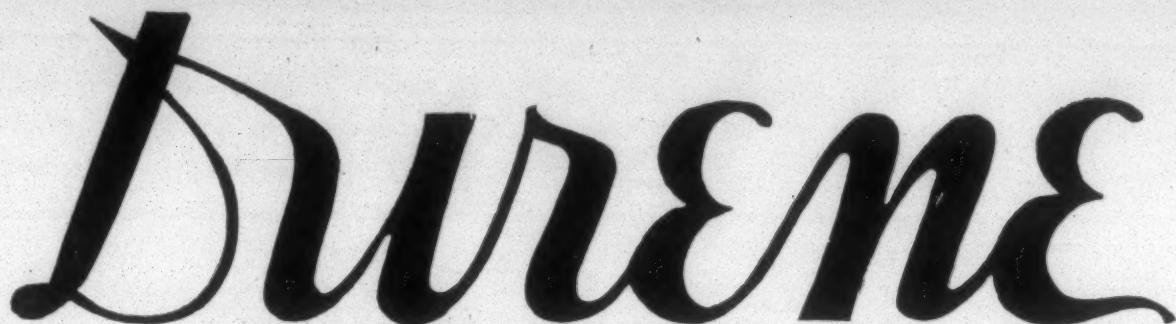
(Continued on Page 66)

American Yarn & Processing Co.

GENERAL OFFICES

Mount Holly - - - - North Carolina

Sales Representatives in All the Leading Distributing Centers



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

All Counts and Descriptions For Knitting and Weaving

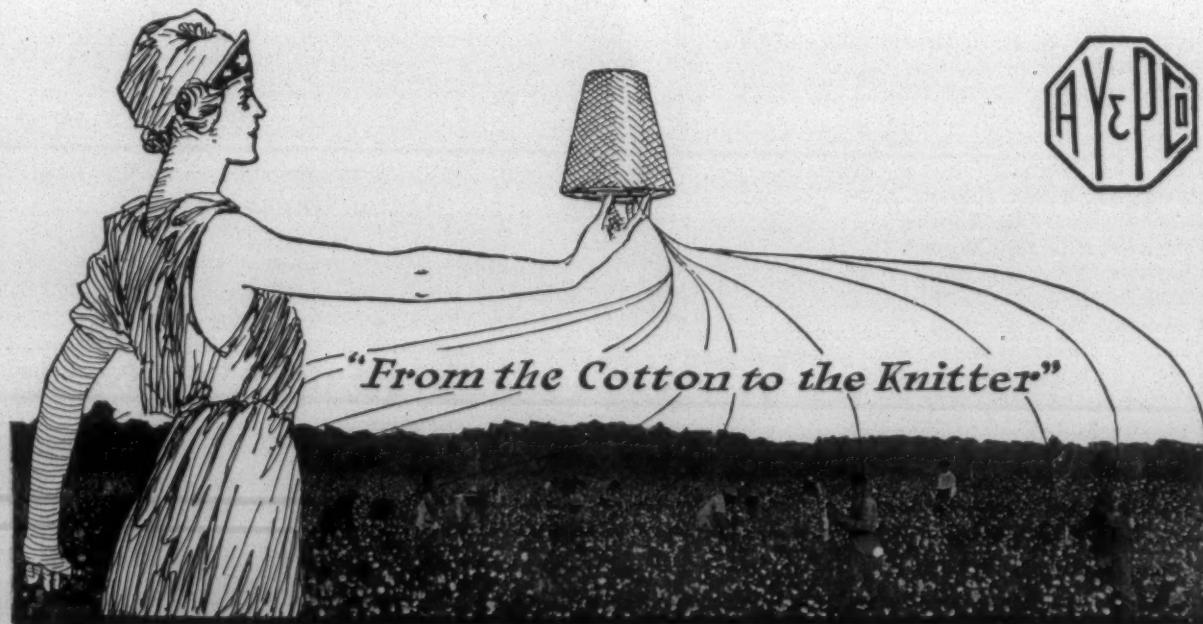
WE DESIRE to call the attention of Weavers and Knitters to the merits of using MERCERIZED YARNS either used alone or in combination with Silk or Rayon, in making their fabrics, giving marvelous results in obtaining a beautiful silky luster, superior and uniform dyeing, and added strength.

The users of our yarns are assured of getting the same quality at all times.

Our best advertisement is that many of the most discriminating knitters and weavers, having thoroughly tried out our yarns, use them exclusively year in and year out.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the selection of the proper staples as well as grade and character of cotton to be used in the different numbers of yarns, all of these being as uniform as is humanly possible throughout the season, without regard to what the prices may be.

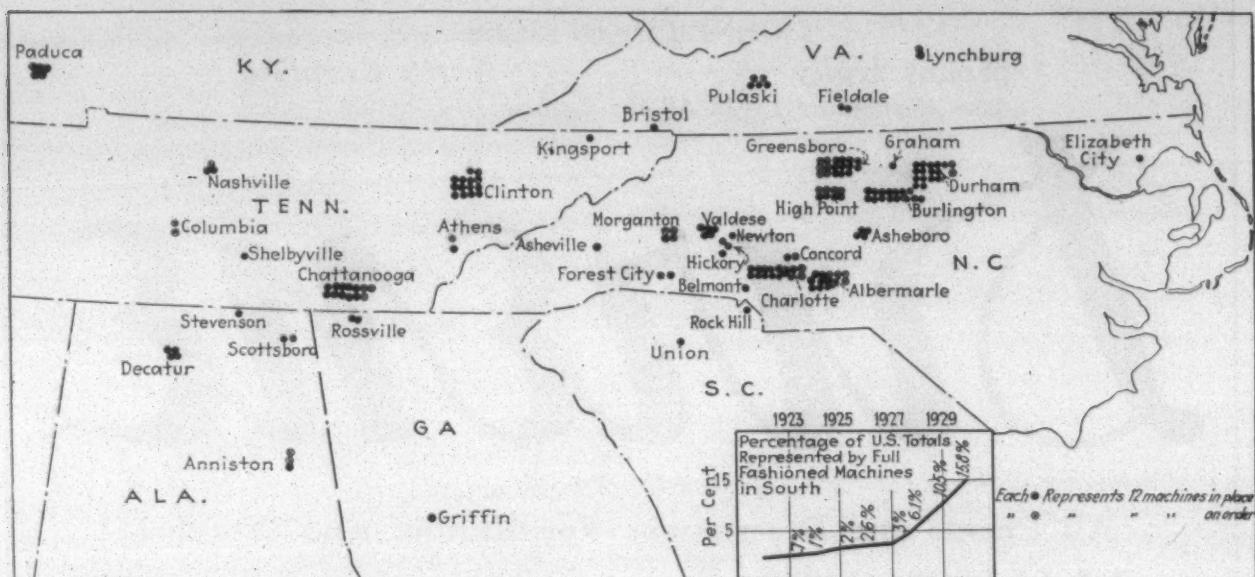
Our Processing Plant is in charge of highly trained and experienced men in this special work.



Location of Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills in the South

The map shown below, which was prepared by the Charlotte Industrial Bureau, of Charlotte, shows the location of the full fashioned knitting mills in the

South, together with the machines now in place and machines that have been ordered for installation this year.



The list of the full fashioned machines is as follows:

	1929	1930		
Anniston, Ala., Lengel-Fencil Co.	8	33	Newton, Ridgeview Hosiery Mills Co.	16
Decatur, Alabama Hosiery Mills	12	12	Valdese, Pilot F. F. Hosiery Mills	30
Decatur, Cooper Wells Co.	30	30	Valdese, Waldensian Hosiery Mills	11
Scottsboro, Scottsboro Hosiery Mills	17	17	Rock Hill, S. C., Rock Hill Hosiery Co.	8
Stevenson, Stevenson Hosiery Mills	8	8	Union, Excelsior Mills	9
Griffin, Ga., Griffin Hosiery Mills	12	12	Athens, Tenn., Chilhowee Mills Co.	8
Rossville, Richmond Hosiery Mills	29	20	Chattanooga, Arrowhead F. F. Mills	20
Paducah, Ky., Arcadia Hosiery Mills	12	12	Chattanooga, Bryan Hosiery Mills	6
Paducah, Claussner Hosiery Co.	41	41	Chattanooga, Davenport Hosiery Mills	92
Asheboro, N. C., Bossong Hosiery Mills	18	13	Chattanooga, Miller Smith Hosiery Co.	21
Asheboro, McCrary Hosiery Mills	30	30	Clinton, Magnet Mills, Inc.	93
Albemarle, Lillian Knitting Mills	11	14	Columbia, Cadet Hosiery Co.	25
Albemarle, Wiscasset Mills Co.	87	147	Kingsport, Kingsport Hosiery Mills	12
Asheville, Asheville Hosiery Co.	8	8	Nashville, Walter Fred Hosiery Mills	21
Belmont, Hatch F. F. Hosiery Co.	15	15	Shelbyville, Woolsey Knitting Mills	4
Burlington, Foster Knitting Co.	17	17	Dallas, Tex., Morton Davis Hosiery Mills	14
Burlington, May Hosiery Mills	20	20	Bristol, Va., Grey Hosiery Mills	12
Burlington, McEwen Knitting Co.	38	53	Fieldale, Burlington Hosiery Mills	15
Burlington, Perfection Hosiery Mills	13	13	Lynchburg, Lynchburg Hosiery Mills	8
Burlington, Standard Hosiery Mills	25	50	Pulaski, Virginia Maid Hosiery Co.	18
Burlington, Tower Hosiery Mills	20	20		40
Charlotte, Charlotte Knitting Co.	24	24		1,455
Charlotte, Ellis Silk Hosiery Co.	8	32		2,068
Charlotte, Fleetwood Hosiery Co.	6	24		
Charlotte, Hudson Silk Hosiery Co.	49	49		
Charlotte, Nebel Knitting Co.	41	41		
Concord, Hoover Hosiery Co.	16	22		
Durham, Durham Hosiery Mills	64	80		
Durham, Golden Belt Mfg. Co.	90	120		
Durham, Ruth Hosiery Mills	13	13		
Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Hosiery Mills	16	16		
Forest City, Sterling Hosiery Mills	14	24		
Graham, Sidney Hosiery Mills	13	13		
Greensboro, Greensboro F. F. Hosiery Co.	36	60		
Greensboro, Mock-Judson Voeh. Co.	100	150		
Hickory, Elliott Knitting Mills	12	37		
High Point, Adams-Mills Corp.	25	75		
High Point, Diamond F. F. Hosiery Co.	25	25		
Morganton, Morganton F. F. Hosiery Co.	25	50		

Cotton Ginning Report

Washington, D. C.—Counting round as half bales and excluding linters, there was a total of 14,187,779 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1929 prior to January 16, compared with 13,888,972 bales in 1928, and 12,501,447 bales in 1927, according to preliminary ginning figures made public by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

These figures include 86,790 bales of the crop of 1929 ginned prior to August 1, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1928-1929, compared with 88,761 and 162,238 bales of the crops of 1928 and 1927. The statistics also include 560,815 round bales for 1929, 646,396 for 1928, and 530,190 for 1927.

American Egyptian cotton included in the statistics for 1929, 1928 and 1927 amounted to 25,457 bales, 25,426 bales, and 20,782 bales, respectively.

DIXIE MERCERIZING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

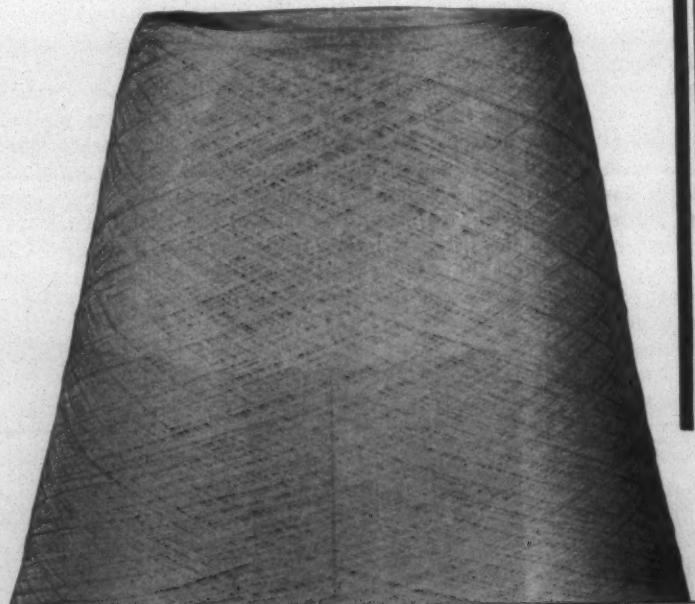


Durene

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF



Durene by Dixie is processed yarn of highest quality, produced through "Controlled Manufacture" to obtain greatest strength, elasticity, absorbency and super-radiant lustre . . . four points for the profitable production of Hosiery, Underwear, and Knitted and Woven Fabrics.



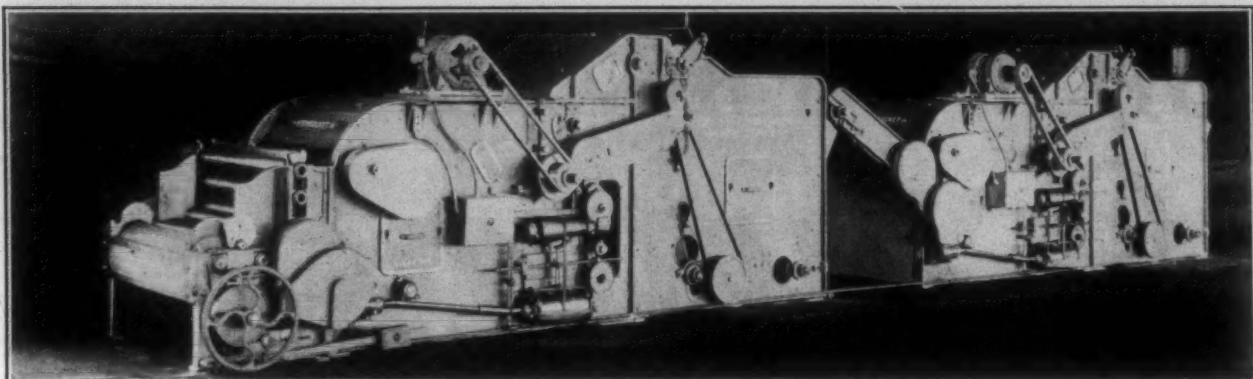
Dixie Yarns Meet Every Test



Natural, Gassed, Dyed, Bleached
Cones, Skeins, Cops, Tubes
Single and Ply

Electrical Developments in the Textile Industry in 1929

By H. W. Reding, Textile Engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company



Motor Application to Modern Picker Equipment.—Note Cog-Belt Drive

THE year 1929 has seen the introduction of at least two very interesting new trends in the application of electrical equipment to textile machinery. The first of these is the tendency toward simplification of equipment without sacrificing any of the desirable features which have been added from time to time. The other trend is even more interesting but less apparent. It is the use of motors, control devices and other electrical equipment as integral parts of the productive machinery rather than as attachments added to complete machines. This development will be slow since in taking each step the economies must be worked out as well as the engineering features. It would be hard to predict the forms which innovations of this kind will take but it is entirely conceivable that it will gradually bring about quite radical changes in machines and processes.

The refinement of the more or less familiar types of motor applications has progressed during the year with gratifying results. The lack of general prosperity has brought pressure on all who supply textile equipment to introduce things which will decrease the cost of manufacture.

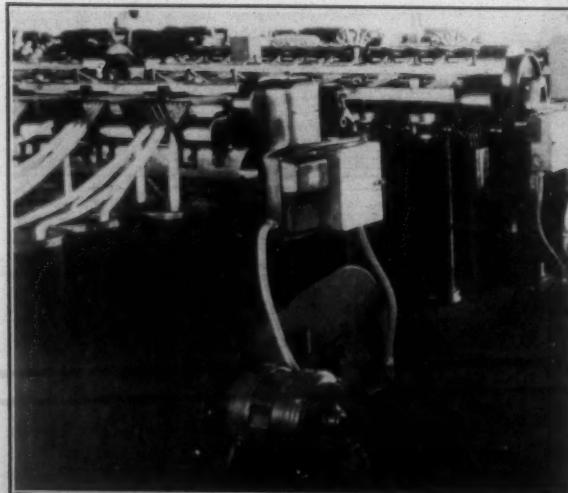
In certain parts of the country there has been an increasing demand for a time delay low voltage protective device. Most control equipment for motors is designed to open the circuit at once if the power source fails or is materially reduced in voltage. It is then

necessary to start the motor again after re-establishment of service without resulting loss of production. There are many times when lighting or some brief disturbance makes the voltage dip for a very short time but which at once comes back to normal. The device mentioned above is designed to prevent the tripping out of the motor control equipment if voltage comes back within about two seconds. In this short time the motors will continue to rotate due to inertia and when voltage comes back they come at once to full speed. Many shut downs are thereby avoided. Careful tests have been made on heavy twisters to determine the effect of brief interruptions. It has been found that an interruption of four seconds has no detrimental effect on product, machine or motor.

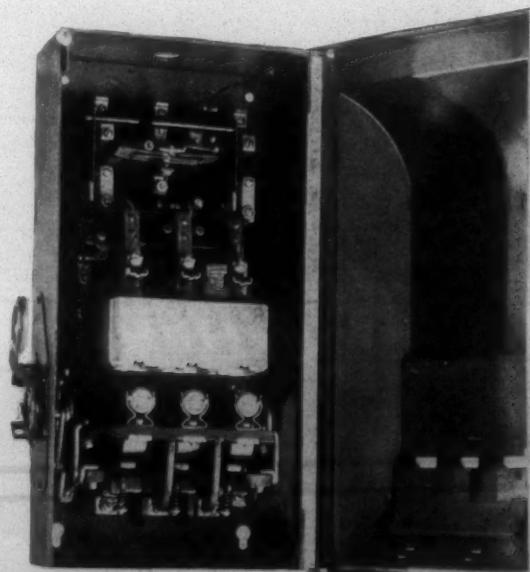
Experience with these devices has shown a marked decrease in the number of shut downs during the lightning season. Each shut down means a direct loss of production and a disturbance of the organization. Decrease in the number of shut downs will very quickly offset the moderate first cost of the protection.

In the rayon industry there has been a decided trend toward the use of higher speeds on bucket spinning

(Continued on Page 54)



Motor Application to Drawing Frame



Combination Fuse Disconnecting Switch and Line Starter

Machines that always make good

THese machines always make good . . . in any plant. They have been developed gradually, over a long period, with experience to dictate the changes and improvements. They are used by the country's leading finishing plants and cloth rooms . . . with as many as thirty of one kind in one organization. The Model E Doubler puts up over two-thirds of the present production of doubled cotton goods in this country. The Lancashire Winder puts up most of the linen. The Model AR or the Model E does 95% of the selvage trademarking. The others are equally as efficient.

All this means experience for us. Experience for the progressive machine builder means the best possible machines for the mill.

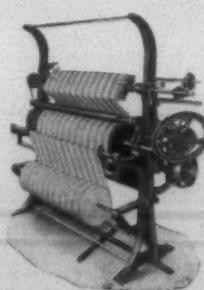
Remember us next time.

PARKS & WOOLSON MACHINE CO. SPRINGFIELD VERMONT

Southern Representative

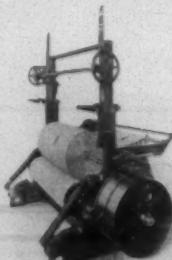
P. B. RAIFORD, JR., CONCORD, N. C.

Trimming Shears—Napped-goods Shears—Nappers—Brushes—Decating Outfits—
Machinery for Measuring, Winding, Rolling, Doubling, Inspecting, Sewing and
Trademarking Cottons, Silks and Rayons



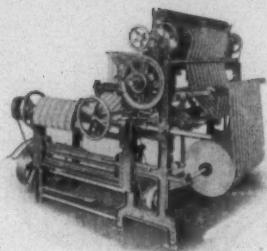
Lancashire Winder

An open width winder to put the goods on tubes, boards or other core. Measuring attachment guaranteed accurate. Very inexpensive.



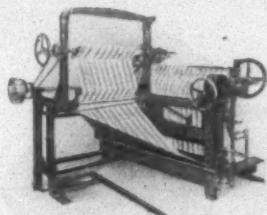
Carolina Rolling Machine

The most rugged and effective batching machine ever built. Handles largest rolls perfectly. Measuring attachment if wanted.



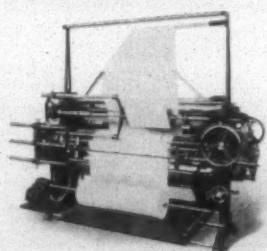
Model E Doubler

This is the celebrated "Chinaman" doubler—fastest in the world. 300 to 400 cuts per day production. Trademarking and yard-numbering if wanted.



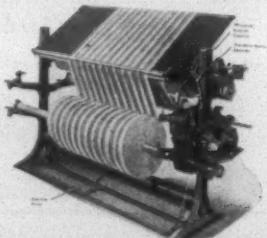
Springfield Doubler

Probably the most popular doubling machine there is. Low in price, easy to operate, measuring accurate, extremely well built.



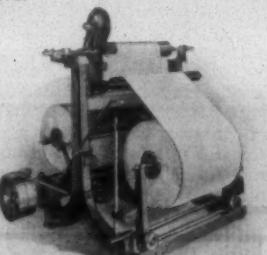
Japanese Winder

For doubling or open width winding. The only machine built to do both jobs. Measuring attachment if wanted. A universal machine.



Paterson Inspecting Machine

The most universal inspecting machine in the world. Will fit any requirement. Has variable speed, measuring attachment and reverse drive.



Model AR Trademarker

For selvage marking by the ink and dye process, or for batching alone. 100 yards per minute cloth speed.

6,441 Knitting Machines Installed in South

The steady and continued growth of the knitting industry in the South, which has been the most active phase of mill building in recent years continued throughout the past year. In addition to the large number of new mills built in 1929, many existing plants installed additional knitting machines. A total of 441 knitting machines were added during the past year.

Clark's Annual Knitting Machine Increase List

The following list gives the name and location of each mill that increased knitting equipment in 1929, together with the total by States and for the South.

Alabama

	Knitting Machines
H. K. Regar & Sons, Inc., Anniston	170
*Lengel-Fencil Co., Anniston	75
Volunteer Knitting Mills, Athens	19
*Jacobs-Spivey Hosiery Mills, Bridgeport	60
*Eufaula Silk Mills, Eufaula	6
W. B. Davis & Son, Inc.	233
Erwin Mfg. Co., Huntsville	3
Paint Rock Hosiery Mills, Paint Rock	65
Total	631

Arkansas

*Pauline Hosiery Mills, Little Rock	25
Total	25

Georgia

Carroll Mills, Carrollton	2
Cartersville Mills, Cartersville	14
Archer Hosiery Mills, Columbus	30
*Fulwear Hosiery Mills, Columbus	10
Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus	5
Oak Mfg. Co., East Point	50
Griffin Hosiery Mill, Griffin	5
Griffin Knitting Mill, Griffin	10
Spaulding Knitting Mills, Griffin	40
*Carmichael Hosiery Mills, McDonough	22
Montezuma Knitting Mills, Montezuma	5
Montgomery Knitting Mill, Summerville	15
Total	208

Louisiana

National Hosiery Mills, New Orleans	83
Total	83

Mississippi

*Columbine Knitting Mills, Columbine	25
D. & W. Hosiery Mill, Meridian	6
Meridian Knitting Mills, Meridian	60

Total

North Carolina

Lillian Knitting Mill, Albemarle	11
Acme Hosiery Mills, Ashboro	50
Ashboro Hosiery Mills, Ashboro	38
McCravy Hosiery Mills, Ashboro	9
Park Hosiery Mills, Ashboro	52
Asheville Knitting Mills, Asheville	50
Asheville Hosiery Co., Asheville	13
Belmont Hosiery Mills, Belmont	20
*Knit Products Co., Belmont	15
Carolina Knitting Mills, Burlington	40
*Foster Knitting Co., Burlington	14
*Full-Knit Hosiery Mills, Burlington	44
*Globe Hosiery Mills, Burlington	32
E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington	22
Keystone Finishing Mills, Burlington	20
McEwen Knitting Co., Burlington	22
*Penco Hosiery Mills, Burlington	40
*Peerless Hosiery Mill, Burlington	50
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Burlington	20

*Indicates New Mill.

	Knitting Machines
*Sir Walter Hosiery Mill, Burlington	22
Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington	483
*Tower Hosiery Mills, Burlington	12
*Ray Hosiery Mills, Cane River	50
*Ellis Hosiery Mills, Charlotte	32
Hudson Silk Hosiery Co., Charlotte	2
*Larkwood Vamp-Toe Silk Hosiery Mills, Charlotte	28
*Conover Knitting Co., Conover	84
Better Knit Hosiery Mills, Durham	5
Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham	81
Elizabeth City Hosiery Co., Elizabeth City	200
Esther Hosiery Mills, Graham	21
*Sidney Hosiery Mills, Graham	13
Haw Hosiery Mills, Haw River	6
*Hickory Grove Hosiery Mills, Hickory	40
Highland Hosiery Mills, Hickory	20
Hollar Hosiery Mill, Hickory	20
Setz-Right Hosiery Mill, Hickory	60
Amos Hosiery Mill, High Point	106
Commonwealth Hosiery Mill, High Point	57
Guilford Hosiery Mill, High Point	100
O. E. Kearn & Son, High Point	25
Lock-Knit Hosiery Co., High Point	50
Melrose Hosiery Hills, High Point	76
Robbins Knitting Co., High Point	25
Royal Hosiery Mills, High Point	12
Terry Hosiery Mills, High Point	10
Thomas Hosiery Mills, High Point	30
Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills, Lexington	50
*Superior Hosiery Mills, Lexington	50
*Lake City Hosiery Mill, Marion	24
Garrou Knitting Mills, Morganton	50
Morganton Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co., Morganton	10
*Bruce Springthorpe & Sons, Mt. Airy	46
Wilkes Hosiery Mill, North Wilkesboro	110
*Carpenter-Colquitt Hosiery Mill, Shelby	21
*Rita Hosiery Mill, Statesville	125
Walton Hosiery Mill, Statesville	20
Maurice Mills Co., Thomasville	25
Pickwick Hosiery Mills, Thomasville	25
Martinat Hosiery Mills, Valdese	100
*Pilot Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Valdese	30
*Varina Knitting Co., Varina	150
Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem	220
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem	67
Total	3,355

South Carolina

Appalache Hosiery Mills	70
*Rock Hill Hosiery Co., Rock Hill	15
Roseknit Hosiery Co., Sumter	28

Total

113

Tennessee

Chilhowee Mills, Athens	8
Bryan Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga	8
*Cromwell Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga	24
*Liberty Hosiery Mills of Tenn., Chattanooga	17
Mountain City Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga	157
Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga	5
Knox Hosiery Mills, Cleveland	12
*Cadet Knitting Mills, Columbia	9
*Dyersburg Cotton Products Co., Dyersburg	1,025
Englewood Mfg. Co., Englewood	5
*Fisher Beck Hosiery Mills, Kingsport	48
Rextex Hosiery Mills, Kingsport	2
Morriston Knitting Co., Morristown	30
*Walter Fred Hosiery Mills, Nashville	60
Philadelphia Hosiery Mill, Philadelphia	35
Sevier Hosiery Mill, Sevierville	26
Soddy Hosiery Mills, Soddy	120
Total	1,591

Texas

Dixie Hosiery Mills, Fort Worth	15
Total	15

Virginia

Tenneva Hosiery Mills, Bristol	190
Galax Knitting Co., Galax	50

	Knitting Machines
Burlington Mills (Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills), Fieldale	32
Parker Hosiery Mills & Dye Works, Portsmouth	57
Total	329

Knitting Machine Increase By States

Alabama	631
Arkansas	25
Georgia	208
Louisiana	83
Mississippi	91
North Carolina	3,355
South Carolina	113
Tennessee	1,591
Texas	15
Virginia	329
Total	6,441

Machinery Developments in 1929

In giving an opinion of important textile machinery developments in 1929, Whitin Machine Works says:

"In cotton, we should say that the three following items cover the major improvements and newest developments to be found in the so-called preparatory machinery-end of cotton manufacture.

"1. There has been a further refinement of and an increased interest in one process picking. This method is being used more and more by the mills, and it looks as if it were here to stay.

"2. There have been further refinements in cotton combing machinery whereby it is possible for mills to get not only much greater production but also as good, if not better, quality work as formerly.

"3. There is an increasing demand for long draft spinning. We have, as you know, taken over the Casablancas long draft spinning system, which we feel is one of the simplest and best systems in existence.

"In woolen machinery, we feel that eventually the wool ring spinning frame will supersede the woolen mule just as 50 years ago ring spinning superseded in the cotton industry the mule.

"We wish specifically to point out that slowly but surely cotton and woolen machinery is being refined and bettered day by day, and that there is a tremendous improvement along the above lines which can show mills a real saving in production costs when installed."

Tubize and Chatillon to Merge

Plans for the merger of the American Chatillon Corporation with the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America were announced when a special meeting of the Chatillon stockholders was called for March 6 to approve the merger agreement signed by the directors of the two companies. A similar meeting of Tubize stockholders has been called for the same date.

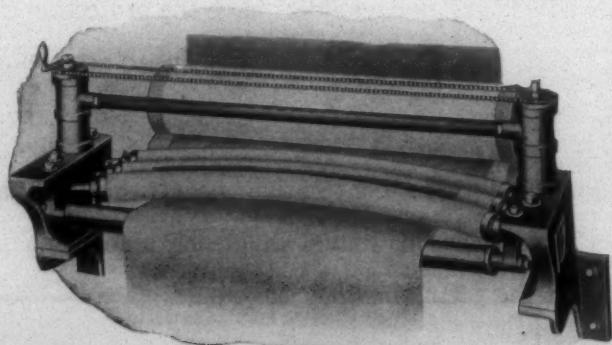
The new rayon manufacturing concern will be known as Tubize Chatillon Corporation. B. F. Slaughter, president of Tubize, will be its president. Since it will manufacture yarn at three of the four rayon processes it will occupy an exceptionally strong position in the rayon field. Tubize is the only American manufacturer of introcellulose yarn, while Chatillon uses both the acetate and viscose processes. While neither firm has made yarn by the cuprammonium process, the only other rayon process, it is understood that they own patents under which they might manufacture this yarn.

The Improved Regulating CLOTH EXPANDER

FOR WATER MANGLES, STARCH MANGLES, DRY CANS, CALENDERS, MERCERIZING AND DYEING MACHINES

with regular Metal Clutches, also—

Use Rubber Covered Expanders for Rayon Fabrics



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The use of the Rubber Covered Expanders results in superior finishes on fine and particularly on Rayon and Silk goods, really obtaining wonderful results. Competition in these lines demands the use of Rubber Covered Expanders.

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F. T. WALSH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

Office and Works: READVILLE STATION, BOSTON 37, MASS.

Electrical Developments in the Knitting Industry

By W. T. Jenkins, of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

A very marked step forward has been taken by the Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa., in the application of a new adjustable speed motor, manufactured by the General Electric Company to their full fashioned machines. This new motor is called the B. T. A. signifying brush shifting, three phase, alternating current.

The previous motor drives have been the slip ring motor, the two speed motor and the two speed disc clutch coupled with a constant speed motor. The slip ring motors have not proven entirely satisfactory due to fluctuating speed which at times is undesirable in the operation of the machine. Two speed motors are not absolutely satisfactory in that the speeds are fixed and the high speed is determined by the maximum plating speed; the disc clutch drive is the most satisfactory of previous drives the one big disadvantage being in the constant care and adjustment of chains and cloth.

B. T. A. Motor Drive

The new B. T. A. motor drive seems to be an ideal solution of the problem. The adjustment of speed is done by shifting the brush through the use of a simple and suitable mechanism. The speed range is 3 to 1 or 1500 R. P. M. to 500 R. P. M.

Considerable experimenting has apparently been done to obviate any unforeseen difficulties. Special stops have been provided on the brush shifting rod which determine the maximum (1500 R. P. M.) and minimum (500

R. P. M.) speed and also to prevent the altering of the predetermined limits by the operator. The speeds of course can be changed by simply resetting the stops which is a very simple task. A special device has also been developed for use on machines making fancy work, which makes it possible to adjust the motor automatically for any desired length of time to an intermediate speed between the extremes.

Some of the outstanding advantages of this drive are as follows:

Advantages

1. No difficulty in starting machine at any predetermined speed.
2. Permits use of any design attachments without change in drive equipment.
3. Uniform performance of motor at any speed produces better fabric, especially in the plaiting of the fabric.

Lighting

The question of lighting of full fashioned machines, is still a problem, that should demand the attention of lighting experts. There is no uniformity of opinion.

The following systems of types are in general use:

1. Cooper Hewitt, mercury vapor lamps.
2. Glassteel diffusers.
3. Localized lighting.

There are any number of advocates of either of these
(Continued on Page 56)

Saving With Safety

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AMERICAN MUTUAL policyholders have the protection of the Strongest, Largest, Oldest Mutual Liability Insurance Company in the world.

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CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTHERN MILLS

In the table given below, an accurate tabulation of the spinning, weaving and knitting mills in the Southern States is shown, together with their equipment. The mills are grouped according to their equipment and product. Mills that spin only are grouped accordingly and the same is true of the mills that spin and weave, spin and knit, knit only and wave only. The table also gives the number of mills in each State, the number of spindles, looms and knitting machines, and the total figures, by States and for the whole South.

The convenient arrangement of the table clearly shows each division of the mills, together with their equipment. The information contained in the table is compiled from Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills, January 1, 1930.

Note

Alabama—1 mill spins, weaves and knits

North Carolina—4 miles spin, weave and knit and I will weave and knit

Virginia—1 mill spns, weaves and knits.

The total number of mills includes 66 plants, such as dyeing and finishing plants, braiding mills, etc., the equipment of which is not listed above.

Third of World's Rayon Output Consumed by U. S.

More than one-third of the total world output of rayon last year was consumed in the United States, according to an analysis of the world situation with respect to this commodity by F. E. Simmons of the silk and rayon section of the textile division of the Department of Commerce.

Imports of yarn, threads and filaments last year amounted to 15,950,000 pounds, valued at \$12,146,000, or about 13 per cent of the estimated domestic production of 123,200,000 pounds, making available for consumption in the United States approximately 35 per cent of the estimated world output of 400,000,000 pounds. These imports represented a gain of about 25 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value as compared with 1928, but the average value per pound declined from 86c to 79c.

Imports of such articles during the year just ended represented a gain of about 25 per cent in volume and 12 per cent in value over 1928. The average value per pound of these import items, on the contrary, declined from 80c per pound in 1928 to 79c in 1929.

Imports of rayon waste, staple fiber and yarns made from waste added 5,025,000 pounds and a valuation of \$1,285,000 to the above figures, bringing the total for the entire group to 20,975,000 pounds valued at \$13,432,000. Rayon waste imports during 1929 were nearly 57 per cent greater than in 1928, amounting to 4,071,000 pounds, valued at \$819,500, a gain of over 200 per cent in value as compared with the preceding year. The relatively greater increase in value is reflected in the fact that the average price per pound of rayon waste imports in 1929 was 20.1c as against only 9.3c in 1928.

Imports of staple fiber and yarns made of waste ex-

perienced an enormous increase during 1929 as compared with the preceding year, aggregating 953,500 pounds, worth \$465,000 or a quantity gain of 328 per cent. Average price per pound, on the other hand, declined from 64c in 1928 to about 49c in 1929.

By far the greatest proportion of rayon yarn imports fall within the 150 denier group, the A and B grades alone accounting for 62 per cent by weight and 57 per cent by value (January-October basis) of the total. A and B grades of 400 denier yarns comprised 5.8 per cent by weight and 8.3 per cent by value and 75 denier A and B grade constituted another 1.8 per cent by weight and 2.9 per cent by volume of the total. Other grades, including a considerable amount of unclassified, accounted for the remaining 27.4 per cent by weight and 30.5 per cent by value of the total rayon yarn imports.

Although the bulk of each country's shipments of rayon yarns to the United States fell within the 150 denier group, there are certain interesting observations on the types furnished by each. Germany provided 38.6 per cent of the 150 denier A and B quality and 69 per cent more than the next country, Italy. Germany also led Italy by a slight margin in shipments of 100 denier A and B yarns; these two supplying 59.1 per cent of our imports in that class.

France was the chief source of our 75 denier A grade yarns, followed by the Netherlands and Germany in the order named, but owing to very small shipments of the B grade from France, Germany and the Netherlands ranked first and second as sources of our imports of both grades. In the 300 denier group, France was the outstanding leader.

Spinners Vote Non-Fluid Oil Best for Top Rolls

Cotton Mfrs. Forum
November 14, 1929
Boston, Mass.

Stopping Oil Stains

MEMBER. At our plant we use the non-fluid oil put out by the New York, New Jersey, Lubricant Company, six aught. The oil does not spread. It sticks right there. We use about 50 per cent less oil. We are very much satisfied with it.

These reports are typical of textile men's preferences for NON-FLUID OIL. In all departments the story is the same—It Stays Put—It does not Stain the Goods.

Eastern Carolina Div.
Southern Textile Assn.
Oct. 18, Raleigh, N. C.

Majority Use Non-Fluid Oil

MR. TATUM: How many spinners are using non-fluid oil for top rolls?

CHAIRMAN HILL: Hold up your hands. (Seven.) How many are not using it? (Two.) It seems the majority of them are using non-fluid oil.

Make the test that has shown so many mills the advantages of NON-FLUID OIL. Write for sample and free bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

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Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.
Greenville, S. C.

DRYERS

Proctor Dryers are built in types to suit any textile that can be dried best by applying efficient air-drying principles . . . notably cotton, wool, silk and rayon in each drying stage from raw material to finished product. As built today, Proctor Dryers embody advanced features of design that achieve new high production rates, improved quality of results and increased economy of operation . . . drying raw stock and other loose materials . . . skein or package yarns . . . chain warps . . . piece goods, hosiery, carpet, etc. The same thing is true of Proctor Housing Systems for Tenters . . . and Proctor Continuous Cloth Carbonizing Systems.

CARDS

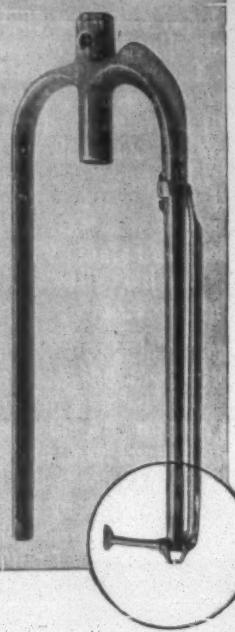
Proctor Cards and accessories are built in types for every need of carding by the woolen system . . . for every working combination and arrangement of breaker and finisher units . . . for wool, worsted, shoddy, asbestos, hair, cotton waste, wool waste, silk waste, rayon waste, jute waste and all other fibres. New type Proctor Cards, together with new Proctor breaker and intermediate feeds, show carding operation raised to a new high plane of efficiency and economy.

GARNETTS

Proctor Garnetts are built in types for reworking all woolen, worsted, cotton, rayon, silk, jute and other kinds of waste . . . for making mattress, upholstery and other forms of batting from all suitable materials . . . for making wool and hair felts. New high-production units of these machines have lately brought greatly increased production rates and decreased operating cost to users in various fields. Notably, the New Proctor Double-Doffer Garnetts are making batting in the mattress, upholstery and hair felt fields at enormously increased rates over preceding types . . . batting of quality comparable with the best at old low rates, but at a new low cost.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ • INC

PHILADELPHIA



Why this flyer *is gaining so much recogni- tion*

With 40 years of experience back of them, the Sanders Improved Flyer Pressers present several worthwhile advantages that progressive mills are not overlooking. Hardly a day goes by that some mill does not install them for procuring these advantages: Increased breaking strength. More even yarns. Reduced labor expense in doffing. Increased yarn production.

SANDERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
P. O. BOX 147 GASTONIA, N. C.

Repairers of Steel Rollers, Spindles and Flyers

**SANDERS IMPROVED
FLYER PRESSERS**

PERSONAL NEWS

L. C. Finely, from Bath, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

Robert Lassiter, mill executive of Charlotte, has been elected a director of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

B. C. Dunlop has resigned as plant manager of the American Glanzstoff and American Bemberg Corporations, Elizabethton, Tenn.

James Wylie, formerly with the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., has become designer for the Lee Weaving Company, Petersburg, Va.

Z. L. Underwood, formerly overhauler at Fieldale, Va., has accepted a position with the Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C.

Fred L. Still, superintendent of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C., has been elected president of the Civitan Club of Greer.

M. W. Bright has resigned as overseer weaving at the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va., and is now located at Burlington, N. C.

Tom Ballard has resigned as overseer spinning at the Howell Mills, Cherryville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Clover Manufacturing Company, Clover, S. C.

Charles Wolff has been appointed plant manager of the rayon plants of the American Glanzstoff and American Bemberg Corporations, Elizabethton, Tenn.

David Lefkoff now has charge of the dyeing department at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga. His name was incorrectly spelled as "Leftcoff" in the issue of January 23. He was formerly with John Campbell & Co.

J. H. Lindsey has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.

W. J. Mahaffey has resigned as overseer weaving at the Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.

Stokes White, who has been a member of the staff of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has resigned that position to become assistant to the purchasing agent of the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.

Lester Carter has been transferred from superintendent of the Covington (Va.) plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, to a similar position at the plant in Cleveland.

William Bledsoe, formerly with the Cadet Hosiery Mills, will hereafter represent Mock-Judson Voehringer Company, Greensboro, N. C., makers of full fashioned hosiery in the Virginia and Carolinas territory.

L. D. Gribble, general superintendent of the Monarch Mills, Dallas, N. C., was painfully but not seriously injured in an automobile accident near Lumberton, N. C., and is undergoing treatment in a hospital there. He was riding with W. R. Armstrong, vice-president of the Armstrong group of mills. Mr. Armstrong was slightly injured.

Over 60 men, comprising the entire executive and sales personnel of the Iselin-Jefferson Company, sales agents of New York, attended a three-day sales convention, which was held at the headquarters of the company at 328 Broadway. Among the out-of-town office managers present were: C. E. Burney, Dallas, Tex.; J. H. E. Catlin, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Donahoe, St.

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Louis, Mo.; J. W. Fite, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Gaffney, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; K. M. Hess, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Malone, Rome, Ga.; C. E. Menefee, Charlotte, N. C.; Gavin Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. B. Watkins, Baltimore, Md.; Arthur Williams, Cincinnati, O. Officers of some of the Southern mills were among those present.

Robert A. Bartlett, formerly of the Achusnet Mills, New Bedford, Mass., has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Priscilla Mills, Ranlo, N. C. The mill, which was reorganized some time ago with J. H. Separk as president, will resume operations soon. Gordon A. Johnstone, formerly superintendent of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, was recently appointed superintendent of Priscilla, as noted.

F. M. Oliver, sales representative of the J. B. Ford Company, of Wyandotte, Mich., will hereafter make headquarters at Charlotte. He succeeds in this territory, J. G. Schaeffer, who for many years represented the J. B. Ford Company.

Mr. Oliver represents the textile department of his company. Headquarters for this division are in Atlanta, under the management of C. M. Mathews. The Atlanta offices serve the Carolinas and Georgia territory.

J. B. Ford Company has for years done a large business with Southern mills, their products,

Wyandotte alkalies, detergents and other chemicals being widely used in this section.

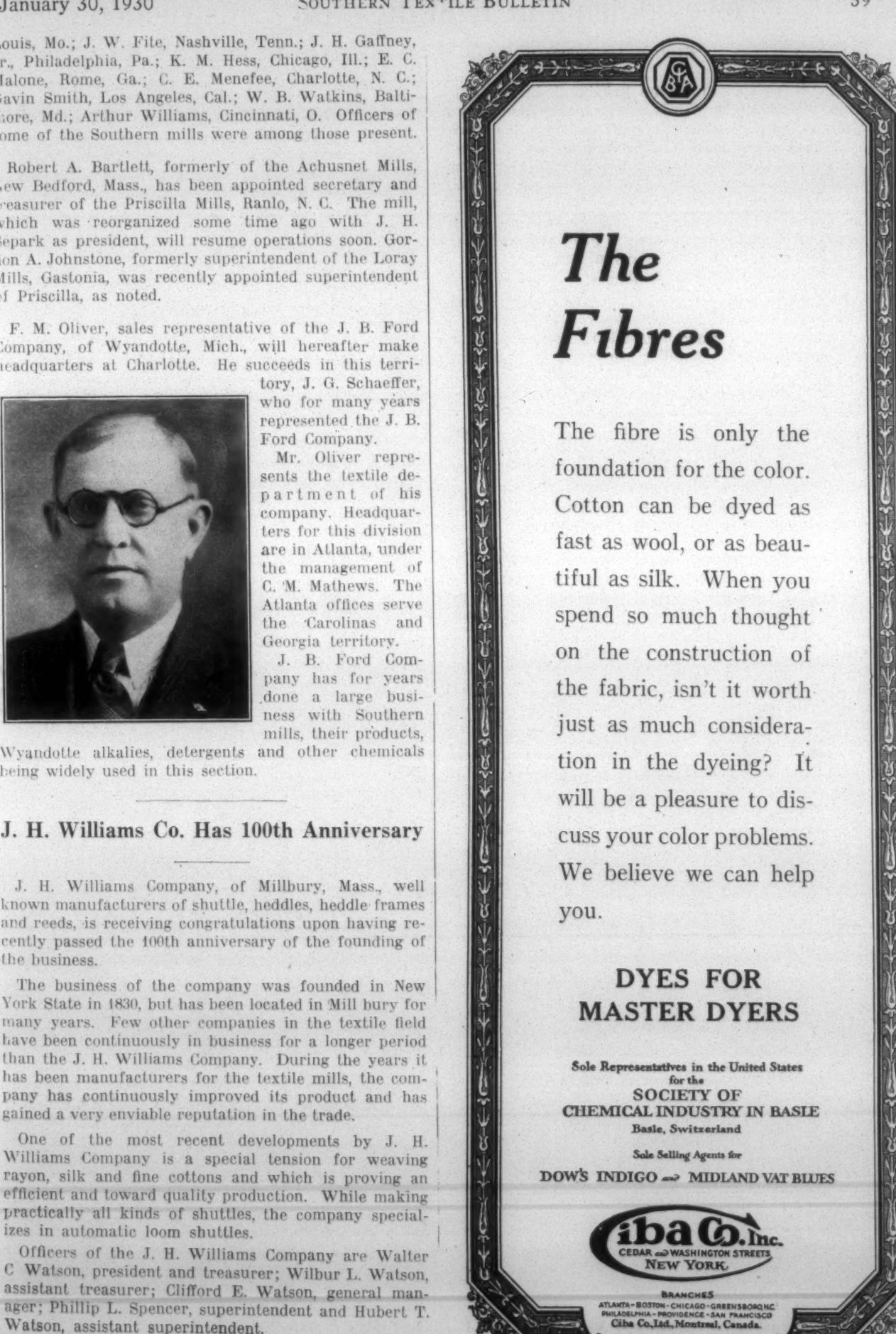
J. H. Williams Co. Has 100th Anniversary

J. H. Williams Company, of Millbury, Mass., well known manufacturers of shuttle, heddles, heddle frames and reeds, is receiving congratulations upon having recently passed the 100th anniversary of the founding of the business.

The business of the company was founded in New York State in 1830, but has been located in Millbury for many years. Few other companies in the textile field have been continuously in business for a longer period than the J. H. Williams Company. During the years it has been manufacturers for the textile mills, the company has continuously improved its product and has gained a very enviable reputation in the trade.

One of the most recent developments by J. H. Williams Company is a special tension for weaving rayon, silk and fine cottons and which is proving an efficient and toward quality production. While making practically all kinds of shuttles, the company specializes in automatic loom shuttles.

Officers of the J. H. Williams Company are Walter C. Watson, president and treasurer; Wilbur L. Watson, assistant treasurer; Clifford E. Watson, general manager; Phillip L. Spencer, superintendent and Hubert T. Watson, assistant superintendent.



The Fibres

The fibre is only the foundation for the color. Cotton can be dyed as fast as wool, or as beautiful as silk. When you spend so much thought on the construction of the fabric, isn't it worth just as much consideration in the dyeing? It will be a pleasure to discuss your color problems. We believe we can help you.

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Ciba Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

Developments in Knitting Mill Construction

By J. M. Livermore, of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

The rapid growth of the knitting industry in the South has brought with it a very marked tendency to provide the most modern type of buildings and service equipment. The health and comfort of the workers is being considered to a greater degree than ever before. The arrangement of new plants is being carefully studied to eliminate all unnecessary movement of goods in process, to surround the worker with every facility to lower production costs, and to provide for plant expansion without interrupting operations.

Type of Plants

In general, new plants are going to higher ceilings, larger window areas, and monitor roof construction to improve daylighting and ventilation. Most of the plants with which we are familiar are more than one story in height as they occupy less ground area, cost slightly less to build and heat and are preferred for this reason. The one story plant occupying a larger area of cheaper land can provide better daylighting by using sawtooth roof construction, makes stairways and elevators unnecessary, and put all operations on one floor where supervision may be somewhat simpler.

With a proper layout of manufacturing equipment the owner is enabled to reduce the size of the first unit of his ultimate building to a smaller area as the enlargement program will not interfere with production. The "temporary end" is seen oftener as the years go by.

The location of mills is most important but many are finding it desirable to move away from congested city areas and build on cheaper land with more room for expansion. Good streets and roads, and the widespread use of automobiles by the workers have entirely changed this aspect of the problem. Only the larger knitting plants can improve their economy by installing railway sidings. In silk hosiery knitting the days production can be dispatched in one or two truckloads to express or freight stations.

Full Fashioned Plants

In full fashioned hosiery plants the knitting machines and dyeing equipment are frequently placed on the ground floor and finishing operations are completed on the upper floors of the building. This arrangement requires more movement of goods in process than in a plant where the full fashioned knitting is done on the upper floor and all subsequent operations are completed on the lower floor. Due to vibration and the tendency to get out of adjustment full fashioned machines must be carried on a very solid foundation and the present practice is to build reinforced concrete mills where machines of this type are installed above the first floor. The roof construction is frequently of mill type with a considerable saving in cost over a concrete roof. Circular knitting machines are successfully carried on the ordinary mill type floor.

Floors

The present tendency in recently constructed knitting mills is to avoid bare concrete working floors and provide wood or some other resilient floor covering. There seems to exist a definite psychological objection on the part of employees to working on a bare concrete floor and executives are going to some extra expense in meeting this objection by installing other types of flooring.

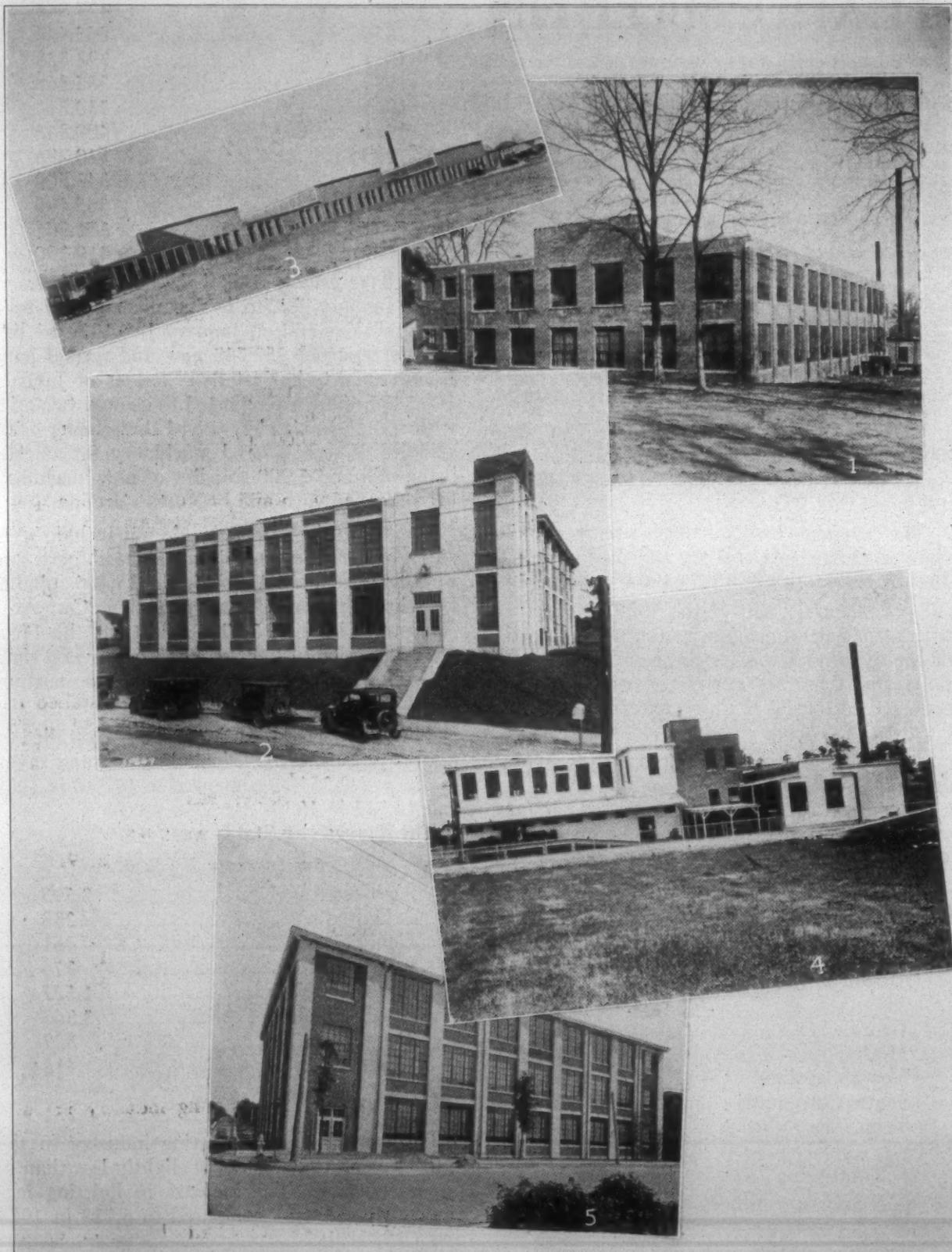
Humidity in Knitting Mills

Some of the most recently constructed knitting mills are providing humidifying equipment to produce more uniform knitting conditions and greater comfort to employees in very hot weather. It has been demonstrated that the additional cost of this equipment is justified in the better production obtained. Of the three general types of humidifying equipment, the "central station" type although more costly, produces better results and is being installed in a number of old plants as well as



Interior View Hatch Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C.

Examples of New Hosiery Mill Construction in the South



(1) View Showing Temporary Wood Sidings, Phoenix Mills, Statesville, N. C. (2) Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, N. C. (3) Westcott Silk Hosiery Mills, Dalton, Ga. (4) Knitting Department, Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., a New Three-story Building Accommodating More Than 100 Full-fashionable Machines. (5) Rear Elevation of Hosiery Mill Showing Use of Temporary Ends on Main Mill, Dyehouse and Boiler House.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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 JUNIUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Annual Review

Clark's Annual Spindle Increase List shows that during 1929 the increase in spindles in the South was 419,790 as compared with 331,692 in 1928 and 565,500 in 1927.

The average increase in Southern spindles since 1912 has been 468,000 and the increase for 1929 is therefore slightly below the average.

Approximately half of the 1929 increase was with second hand machinery and a large portion of the remainder was in the shape of tire fabric mills and therefore non-competitive as far as ordinary cotton fabrics are concerned.

Our list does not take into consideration new or second hand spindles purchased to replace existing equipment and is compiled by making a comparison of the spindles reported on January 1st, 1929 with those reported on January 1st, 1930.

The 1929 spindle increase by States was as follows:

Spindle Increase By States

Alabama	105,320
Arkansas	12,384
Georgia	99,418
Mississippi	9,356
North Carolina	32,872
South Carolina	137,336
Tennessee	23,104
Total	419,790

The record of Southern spindle increases for recent years has been:

1912	803,882
1913	435,300
1914	329,410
1915	340,886
1916	619,682

1917	546,168
1918	319,546
1919	425,844
1920	663,446
1921	298,328
1922	285,868
1923	730,812
1924	400,848
1925	530,396
1926	343,800
1927	565,500
1928	331,692
1929	419,790

We have usually compiled a list of spindles on order January 1st, to be installed in new mills and additions and on January 1st, 1929 we listed and reported 257,748 new and second hand spindles as "to be installed" but as of January 1st, 1930, there are reported to us only two mills with spindles on order, one of these being 6,000 spindles of second hand machinery for an Alabama mill and 5,000 spindles of new machinery for a combed yarn mill in North Carolina.

Our "on order" statistics do not include spindles for the replacement of old machinery and we, therefore, do not include the 35,000 spindles for the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., the 15,000 spindles at the Piedmont Manufacturing Company and several similar orders now upon the books of the machine shops.

The number of additional looms installed in the South during 1929, including silk and rayon looms, was 9,251 as compared to 12,580 in 1928 and 12,832 in 1929.

The increase by States was:

Loom Increase By States

Alabama	2,597
Arkansas	288
Georgia	461
Mississippi	274
North Carolina	1,527
South Carolina	3,365
Tennessee	327
Virginia	412
Total	9,251

The growth of the knitting industry in the South during 1929 was only slightly less than in previous years. The increase in knitting machines was 6,441 as compared to 6,728 in 1928 and 7,191 in 1927.

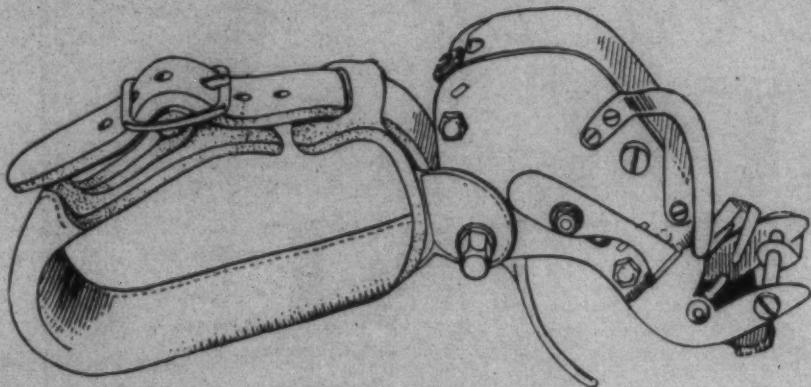
As usual approximately half of the increase in knitting machines has been in North Carolina and has been particularly noticeable at Burlington and High Point.

(Continued on Page 43)

January 30, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

A Little Device to Meet Big Competition



In these days of keen competition, your mill must take advantage of every device to increase production, lower costs and insure quality.

The Boyce Weavers Knotter fulfills each of these three requirements: It's a little road to big savings. It's use increases production 30% to 40% over hand tying, thereby eliminating slip knots on the loom and big fluffy knots which cause so much trouble. It will show a marked decrease in seconds by assuring a perfect knot with even ends every time.

Boyce Weavers Knotter is small in size—weighing only five ounces. It is automatic in operation and ties a small knot that becomes imbedded in the fabric and prevents unsightly defects. Can be used on either coarse or fine yarns in the operation of spooling, winding, doubling, reeling, twisting, etc.

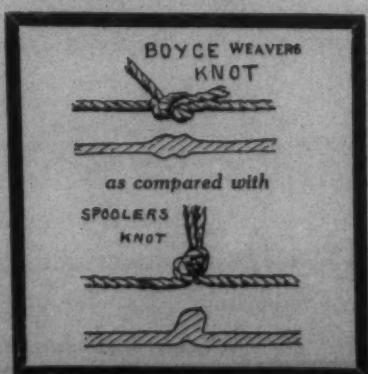
Let us demonstrate this valuable little device in your mill—no obligation. Drop us a line today.

MILL DEVICES COMPANY, INC.
Gastonia, N. C.

Northern Office
44 FRANKLIN ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Canadian Representatives
W. J. WESTAWAY CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

European Representatives
MELLOR, BROMLEY & CO., LTD.
LEICESTER, ENGLAND



BOYCE WEAVERS KNOTTER

LESTERSHIRE SPOOLS

*protect at the
VITAL
POINT*

•THERE is a vital point in spooling. It is reached with the drawing off of the yarn. Should trouble develop here—due to uneven tension—there will be greater trouble later on, *at the loom*.

Uneven tension upon the unwinding yarn breaks the threads—or stretches them to a diameter too thin for safety. That means broken ends and weak spots in the finished fabric. The underlying cause is the inaccuracy of the spools employed.

Lestershire Spools are 'true' in dimensions—and true running in spooling. The yarn winds on Lestershires evenly, and unwinds at just the right, uniform tension. Accordingly, fabrics spooled with Lestershires have fewer broken ends and weak spots.

Good spooling has an important bearing upon the quality of your fabrics, so the facts about Lestershires are decidedly worth investigating. Ask us for this information!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

LESTERSHIRE
TRADE FIBRE SPOOLS MARK
SPOOL MFG. CO.

140 Baldwin St.
 Johnson City
 New York

Southern Office
 519 Johnston Bldg.
 Charlotte, N. C.



January 30, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

THE NEWPORT COLORS

Vat
Dyes

In 1929 these vat dyes
were put on the market

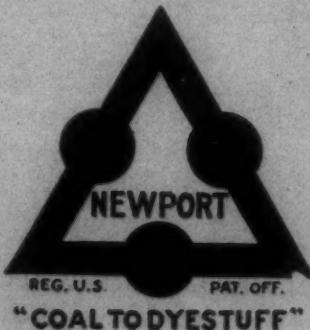
THIANTHRENE RED VIOLET R H PASTE. Our equivalent of Helindone Red 3 B (Colour Index 1212).

ANTHRENE RED F F A DOUBLE PASTE. Our equivalent for Algol Red F F (Colour Index 1133).

ANTHRENE YELLOW R C PASTE. Our equivalent to Cibanone Yellow R (Colour Index 1170).

ANTHRENE BLACK 2 G DOUBLE PASTE. Related to but not identical with the products listed under Colour Index 1102. It is the greenest, bloomiest vat black at present on the market.

Have you tried them?



Newport Chemical Works, Inc.

Passaic, New Jersey

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

Boston, Mass.
80 Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.
437 East Allegheny Avenue

Chicago, Ill.
605 West Washington Boulevard

Providence, R. I.
32 Custom House Street

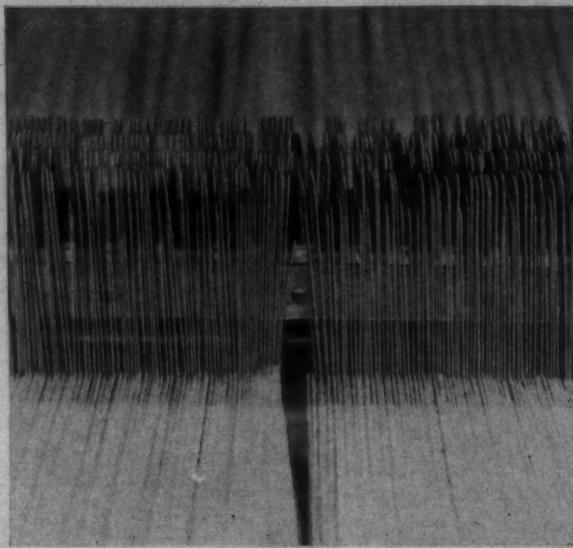
Greensboro, N. C.
226½ North Forbiss Street

Greenville, S. C.
Chamber of Commerce Building

Canada
Castle Building, Montreal, P. Q.

Newnan, Ga.
186 Jackson Street

An Automatic Finder of the Broken Warp End



Warp Automatically Opened by Drop Wire of Broken End

With our new development of the No. 17 Patent Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion for Northrop Looms the loom stops with the warp spread open where the end is down. The weaver simply reaches in, picks up and ties in the end and pulls on the shipper handle.

This is one more reason you should have the No. 17 on your looms.

If you have the No. 17 now, the new parts cost very little.

Let's Talk It Over.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Georgia and Spartanburg South Carolina

The increase in knitting machines during 1929 by States has been as follows:

<i>Knitting Machine Increase By States</i>	
Alabama	631
Arkansas	25
Georgia	208
Louisiana	83
Mississippi	91
North Carolina	3,355
South Carolina	113
Tennessee	1,591
Texas	15
Virginia	320
Total	6,441

The feature of the 1929 growth in knitting has been the development of full fashioned hosiery manufacturing and a very interesting chart of that industry in the South is published elsewhere in this issue.

Labor Unions Not Successful in New England

During a recent visit to Charlotte, W. W. Cowan, of Manchester, N. H., editor of Industry and Labor expressed surprise at the idea prevailing in this section that textile unions had been successful or were well established in New England cotton mills.

In an interview published in the Charlotte News, Mr. Cowan said:

New England textile mills are not dominated by organized labor, but, on the contrary, there is only one cotton mill in New England operating on a closed shop basis.

The unions are unable to sell their organizations to the workers who have had experience with unions for twenty years. My estimate is that the actual membership of the U. T. W. in New England is less than 3,000, of which about 1,200 are in the closed shop mill in Salem. The unions have no organization in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut.

With a well organized publicity bureau of the radical element of labor in the cotton mills has created the impression in the North that cotton manufacturers in the South are a bunch of slave drivers.

The feeling prevails among New England people that the unions are unable to gain a tangible, worthwhile advantage for the workers which the workers themselves would be unable to gain by meeting at the table with their employers and dealing open mindedly and fairly. The very fact that the unions abandoned the New England field, where they have been working twenty years, is a proof of the wan interest of the workers in the organizations, which has left the unions in a depleted financial condition. The organizations now are coming South in the hope of being able to share the prosperity in the South.

New England mills in the bitter strikes of 1922 and 1923 lost an important volume of trade to Southern mills, and workers in New England not only lost wages during the strike periods but also found their jobs had

been eliminated. As a consequence there are today 75,000 fewer textile mill workers employed in New England than there were in 1922. Every Northern textile center has had a big surplus of mill hands for the past seven years, who are today unable to obtain work at any kind of wages.

By the same process of reasoning, widespread strikes in the textile manufacturing centers of the South will drive that business back to the North.

They Lead in Reducing Prices

A mill man recently received a letter from his selling agents saying:

"Our position in the market is such that we are expected to lead."

Then the letter goes on to insist that the mill man reduce his prices.

The manufacturer said that he could not recall that he had ever received a letter from them suggesting an advance in prices or that they should lead in that direction.

Lack of backbone on the part of selling agents is, in our opinion, largely responsible for the below-cost prices which prevail today.

Burn Wood Instead of Coal

The Agricultural Extension Department has secured from us a copy of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills for the purpose of sending to the mills of North Carolina an appeal to substitute wood for coal as far as possible as a means of furnishing employment to farmers.

Very few people realize the present distress of many of the farmers of North Carolina particularly those in the eastern part of the State.

It would be a great help to many of them, if through the winter months, they had a market for the wood they could cut.

The railroads are charging North Carolina mills an exorbitant freight rate on coal and one which is much higher than that which they charge other sections for much longer hauls.

This is another reason for burning wood as a substitute for coal, but the greatest appeal comes as the means of furnishing work for people who are in real distress.

No "Home Section" This Week

On account of the extra printing and the time necessary to compile the statistics of our Annual Review Number we are omitting the "Home Section" this week.

It will appear as usual next week and Aunt Becky's very interesting story, "Alice in Blunderland" will begin next week where it left off last week.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.
65-69 Leonard Street, New York
Successors to
Dickson & Valentine & T. Holt Haywood Dep'ts.
Fred'k Vietor & Achelis
Selling Agents for
RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS
Southern Office
Reynolds Building Winston-Salem, N. C.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.
328 Broadway, New York
announce their appointment as
Sole Selling Agents
for
The Cutter Manufacturing Company
Rock Hill, S. C.

Neutrasol Products Corp.

41 Park Row

New York

Proprietors of

FARBESEL

For producing the softest finish known on any type of textile fabric.

SERAYON

For producing the most perfect Rayon Crepe.

NEUTRASOL V-75

For soaking natural silk for hosiery.

NEUTRASOL S

For soaking natural silk for general throwing.

Barber Manufacturing Co.
Charlotte, N. C.
QUALITY
SPINNING and TWISTER
TAPE

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

Town and Industrial Planning
Subdivision and Residential Developments
Golf Courses and Country Club Grounds
School and College Grounds

Parks and Civic Centers
Cemeteries
Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Decatur, Ala. — Alabama Hosiery Mills, which are operating 16 full-fashioned hosiery machines, have had an excellent start and after the third month of operation are showing profit, according to an announcement made by President A. G. Patterson. Decatur and Birmingham, Ala., capital is interested in the mills.

Ranlo, N. C. — Priscilla Mills is having the plant thoroughly revamped, and the management hopes to begin operations by the last of this month, with Gordon A. Johnstone, for many years agent for the Winnsboro Mills at Winnsboro, S. C., as the newly appointed manager.

Flintstone, Ga. — The Yates Bleachery Company has completed the installation of new machinery in their new bleach house, and operations in this addition began January 13. The addition increases the capacity of the plant 50 per cent, and it is understood that additional finishing machinery will be installed later.

Gastonia, N. C. — The Piedmont Spinning Company, a small yarn mill owned and operated by the Goldberg interests here, closed down Saturday, the 18th, and is still idle. It is stated, on good authority, that the operatives were notified at the time the mill was closed that the management did not know when the mill would resume operations and advised them to seek employment elsewhere if it could be had.

Morganton, N. C. — Morganton Full-Fashioned Hosiery Company will continue its enlargement program, which it inaugurated some time ago, the total cost of which, including building and equipment, will be approximately \$750,000 by the end of this year. Already twenty-five full-fashioned machines have been installed and by the end of the year the number will be increased to fifty or more machines. A large steel and concrete addition is a part of the expansion program.

LaFayette, Ga. — The directors and stockholders of Walker County Hosiery Mills held their annual meeting here. The reports showed that the mills have had a splendid year and the usual dividend was declared. The officers are W. A. Enloe, president and general manager; J. M. Patton, vice-president; A. S. Fortune, treasurer, and W. B. Shaw, secretary. The board of directors includes W. A. Enloe, J. M. Patton, A. S. Fortune, W. B. Shaw, J. M. Massey and George B. Little of Atlanta, Ga.

High Point, N. C. — R. R. Ragan, prominent financier of High Point, was elected president of three of the city's biggest industries, Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, Willis Hosiery Mills and Peerless Veneer Company, at recent meetings.

The Commonwealth and Peerless companies show healthy profits for last year, but the auditing has not been completed in the case of the Willis Hosiery Mills.

Others officers elected for Commonwealth Hosiery Mills are: C. M. Hauser, vice-president, and E. W. Freeze, secretary and treasurer. Willis Hosiery Mills' other officers besides Mr. Ragan, re-elected, are Mr. Freeze, vice-president and treasurer, and E. K. Willis, secretary.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Columbus, Ga.—Work is progressing on the changes which are being made in the dyeing department of Bradley Manufacturing Company. This department is adding skein dyeing equipment, so that in addition to manufacturing raw stock dyed yarn the plant will be able to furnish skein dyed yarn.

Athens, Ga.—New machinery has been installed in the Joel Machinery Company plant, which was established here three years ago, and the capacity of the plant has been increased nearly one-third. The plant now manufactures dresses and children's blouses in addition to skirts. The plant has increased its capacity in three years nearly 500 per cent. Abe Joel, local merchant and financier, is head of this company.

Trenton, Tenn.—Plans are being arranged by H. H. Elder, president of the Chamber of Commerce; H. T. Bennett, secretary; G. W. Everett and T. H. Happel, all of Trenton, to organize a company to erect additional dwellings for operatives of the Trenton Mills, Inc., construction to be handled by a local contractor. The Trenton Mills, Inc., of which W. H. Harder, Kinderhook, N. Y., is president, plans to rebuild their spinning and knitting mill recently burned.

Southern Mill Stocks Decline in 1929

Textile securities are not likely to go much lower, with improvement of the common stock prices during the coming summer, is the prediction of H. J. Blackford, of A. M. Law & Co., of Spartanburg, S. C., in concluding a review of the activities of the year, 1929.

Selling on the New York and Boston markets during the period of the stock market collapse, and without regard for price, caused the lowest levels since the early part of 1922, according to the review. Investors, however, have been purchasing shares to hold permanently and indications are, Mr. Blackford says, is that distressed liquidation is over.

"The stock market panic in October eliminated a good portion of the working capital of jobbers, converters and the cutting up trade as the majority of these people were operating in the stock market," the report says.

"This was the cause of the paralysis of the goods market during November and December rather than any lack of purchasing on the part of the consuming public. Such a condition cannot help but bring about the depletion of the stock in the hands of the retailers and wholesalers and cause a strong demand for cotton goods in the spring.

"During the winter 1929 textile stocks registered a very good market with shares of the better companies in active demand at well sustained quotations though not ahead of the high of several months previous. Union-Buffalo second preferred selling at 65, Riverside and Dan River at 165, Clifton at 140 and Victor-Monaghan at 95.

"As soon as publicity was given the strike at Ware Shoals, stockholders of all mills became a little apprehensive that Southern mills might have a repetition of conditions in New England. There was not much alarmed selling but on the other hand there was very little buying of common stocks, traders taking the position that they would rather wait and watch developments. This led to softening prices extending through the summer.

"The stock market delirium in October caused no excitement in mill shares as their prices had been gradually declining for six months. There was thrown on the market, however, considerable distressed stock, the selling coming principally from New York and Boston either to protect marginal accounts or to give the holders ready cash with which to buy their favorite listed shares. Much of this selling was regardless of price and caused quotations during November and December to drop to the lowest levels since the early part of 1922. Buying has been of good character and by investors who are purchasing these shares to hold permanently. Practically all of the distressed liquidation is now over. The partial recovery of prices on the New York Exchange has no longer made some of those stocks appear such bargains and Southern textile stockholders are beginning to settle down to consider stock yields and earnings rather than pyrotechnics on the Exchange.

"The average of the more active common stocks is at the lowest figure since the beginning of 1922. This average has been brought down considerably by non-dividend paying stocks, such as, Marlboro, Gaffney, Cowpens, Darlington and Belton, which are selling at new lows since before the war. Sound issues with long unbroken dividend records have not declined very much. Such issues include Clifton, Monarch, Newberry, Piedmont, Spartan, Bibb and Avondale. The financial

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
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PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN
MAKING
HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. for GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

statements of the stronger mills are quite satisfactory, showing ample working capital in spite of rather heavy inventories. Current quotations represent a very low per spindle value, in many cases about one-fourth replacement cost. Earnings during the last few weeks have probably been negligible, though the indications of better demand for cloth should correct the situation. It has been conservative in dividend disbursements and are able to weather worse difficulties than those existing at present. The Textile Institute continues its helpful direction and a spirit of co-operation has increased gradually during the last two years. Seasoned common stocks are in very good demand. Mill statements, in a few cases, show very good earnings. A notable instance is Bibb Manufacturing Company, one of the largest Southern mills from the standpoint of capitalization.

"Buyers of stocks are scrutinizing very carefully earning possibilities of each individual stock. The management of mills will have to be more alert not in watching costs, which are already about as low as possible, but in studying more efficient merchandising methods and watching the ultimate distribution of all classes of goods. The days for cotton mill management to make money simply on buying cotton are past. Selling houses must function more energetically to earn their commissions and do more than simply take orders from brokers. The trend will be for mills to sell direct to the trade a finished product or at least to establish their own brands of goods. Textile securities are not likely to go much lower and by summer there should be some improvement in common stock prices. There is already an excellent demand for high grade preferred issues, which continue to represent the most desirable investment in this section in spite of attempts by fluent bond salesmen to persuade investors to the contrary. Second grade preferred stocks, like non-dividend paying common stocks, are selling very low and are likely to go lower.

Fitzgerald Defends Wage Reduction

Danville, Va.—Wages paid the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills' employees will still be 10 per cent above the average for the South, even after a 10 per cent reduction becomes effective February 1, according to a statement issued by H. B. Fitzgerald, president and treasurer of the group of mills. Mr. Fitzgerald's statement comes in connection with the announcement he made recently to the effect that there would be a 10 per cent reduction in wages, from the president down, as the corporation found it impossible to maintain the old scale under existing competitive conditions.

Before the cut, Mr. Fitzgerald says, the wage average was 20 per cent above the Southern average. He points out the advantage of a reduction rather than resort to curtailment and holds that the new rate, with mills running full time, together with an economy dividend and opportunity for efficient employees to operate more machines improves the prospects of operatives.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Engineers for the Textile Industry

New York
Charlotte

Boston

Chicago
Spartanburg

Stripper X
rt hogen

You are cordially invited to visit and inspect the new, fine modern plant into which our organization has moved.

It is the result of re-orders as well as a steadily increasing volume of new business.

A model control and research laboratory forms part of the equipment to solve textile chemical problems.

American Aniline &
Extract Company, Inc.

SINCE 1898

Venango and F Streets, Philadelphia

Sole Manufacturers of

rt hogen

Chemicals
of
Originality

Dyestuffs
of
Quality

January 30, 1930



Works: Newark, N. J.

The Plant Back of CAMEL DYES

CAMEL DYES are manufactured in one of the most modern and best equipped plants of its kind in the country.

. . . . a plant with every facility for serving the textile dye-consuming industry.

. . . . a plant that has made the name "CAMEL" a symbol of guaranteed satisfaction.

Look for the CAMEL Trade Mark

It is your assurance of quality and uniformity. It is a guarantee of VALUE.

It is the identifying mark of dye products acknowledged "Standards Everywhere" since 1876.

. . . CAMEL DYES . . .

ACEKO (Acid)
ETHONIC (Level Dyeing Acid)
AMIDINE (Direct)
AMIDAZO (Develop)
CELANOL (For Celanese Fibres)
SOL-AMIDINE (Light Fast Direct)
AMALTHION (Sulphur)
KROMEKO (Chrome)
CHROMAZINE (Colors for Textile
CHROMACID { Printing

"Standards



Everywhere"

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

Established 1876

American Dyestuff Manufacturers
75 Hudson St. New York, N. Y.

Southern Representatives:

MR. JOHN BOTHAMLEY
1008 Williams Mill Road
Atlanta, Ga.

MR. M. LOUIS KIRBY
Box No. 432
West Point, Ga.

MR. MIKE A. STOUGH
2343 Greenway Ave.
Charlotte, N. C.

Developments in Knitting Mill Construction

(Continued from Page 40)

in many new ones. This system combines heating and moisture control and is automatically regulated.

Unit Heating

One of the most noted improvements in the heating of knitting mills is found in the use of "unit heaters" in place of the older steam coils. These units are usually suspended from the ceiling and the warm air is slowly circulated by their fans. When equipped with automatic temperature regulators they solve the heating problem in an ideal way. In the summer time the fans can be used without the heaters to create a cooling effect by circulating the air.

Lighting

More thought has been given to the correct lighting of knitting mills. The fixture and lamp manufacturers have contributed notably to this movement. Higher illumination intensities and better spacing of lighting units to reduce shadows are paying dividends in better production.

Conditioning Rooms

Silk conditioning rooms are built in most new mills and have been added to many of the older plants. Specially designed humidifier units with automatic control are available for this service. Clean, well ventilated, modern buildings attract the better class of workers and are instrumental in reducing labor turnover.

ADVANCE IN BID PRICE OF STOCKS

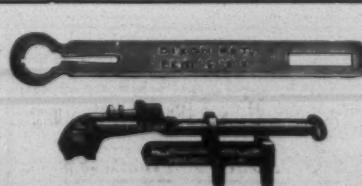
An advance of 20c a share was recorded in the average bid price of twenty-five common stocks of Southern cotton mills for the week ended January 25, according to the weekly report of R. S. Dickson & Co. The average price for the week closed at 85.56, as compared with 85.36 for the previous week.

Du Ponts May Build New Virginia Plant

Richmond, Va.—Another rayon plant will be built in Virginia by the du Pont interests just as soon as business conditions indicate an increasing demand for more rayon in this general region.

This statement was made by J. L. Warner, senior consulting engineer of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., before a joint meeting of the State section of the National Engineering Societies. Mr. Warner, who was chiefly responsible for selecting Richmond and Waynesboro for DuPont plant sites, sketched the company's activities in Virginia before and during the recent great war, mentioning the developments at Hopewell, Penniman and Seven Pines.

Speaking of "DuPont Industries in Virginia" Mr. Warner asked and answered several questions as to why the Amphil site, near Richmond, and the Waynesboro location were chosen after a study of thirty or more locations.



Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

ANOTHER YEAR OF NATIONAL SERVICE



DURING 1929, as in many preceding years, we have tried to give to the textile industry not only dyes perfect as continuous research and experienced manufacture can make them, but to develop an organization equipped to give the Service we advertise.

WE have widely distributed branches, to give prompt deliveries; a laboratory at every branch, to assist in solving the dyers' problems; a staff of trained technical men, to maintain constant contact with manufacturers and serve wherever possible.

ON such an organization we have built the reputation of National Service.

AND 1930 will see us unceasing in our efforts to continue cordial cooperation with the textile industry and render specialized dyeing service.

NATIONAL DYES

National Aniline *and* Chemical Co., Inc.

40 Rector Street,

CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
TORONTO

New York, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE
SAN FRANCISCO

January 30, 1930

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Bahnsen Co.	—	Mitchell, James E. Co.	66
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	78	Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	—	N—	
Barber-Colman Co.	6-7-79	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	49
Barber Mfg. Co.	44	National Ring Traveler Co.	79
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	—	Neutrasol Chemical Corp.	44
Bond, Chas. Co.	69	Neumann, R. & Co.	81
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Brown, David Co.	46	(Colored Insert)	
Buffalo Forge Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	36
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	13	Noone, William R. & Co.	67
C—		O—	
Caldwell, W. E. Co.	77	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	48	P—	
Catlin & Co.	79	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	59	Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	31
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	45	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	2	Philadelphia Belting Co.	74
Ciba Co., Inc.	39	Piccadilly Hotel	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	81	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	54
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.	37
Cook, A. D., Inc.	60	R—	
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	—	Rockweave Mills, Inc.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	83	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	63	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	45
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	61	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	62-75
Crump, F. M. & Co.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	70
Curran & Barry	78	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	46	Royle, John & Sons	—
D—		Rhyne, Moore & Thies	76
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	58-75	S—	
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	78	Saco-Lowell Shops	65
Dixie Mercerizing Co.	29	Sanders Mfg. Co., Inc.	38
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	48	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	84
Draper, E. S.	44	Scott, Henry L. Co.	81
Draper Corporation (Colored Insert)	—	Seaboard Ry.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	75
Duke Power Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
E—		Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	50	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	81
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	S K F Industries	12
Economy Baler Co.	68	Sonneborn, L., Sons	64
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	64	Sonoco Products	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	56	Southern Ry.	80
F—		Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	51	Stafford Co.	10
Federal Phosphorus Co.	—	Stanley Works	72
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Standard Oil Co.	—
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	76	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	52
Ford, J. B. Co.	83	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	78
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Stodghill & Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	5	T—	
G—		Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	77	Terrell Machine Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Texas Co., The	53
General Electric Co.	8-9	Textile Banking Co.	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Gratton & Knight Co.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
H—		Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	—
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	—	U—	
Hart Products Corp.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	25
Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	44	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	55-75
Hercules Powder Co.	11	Universal Winding Co.	75
Hermas Machine Co.	74	V—	
H & B American Machine Co.	71	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	50	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	83	Viscose Co.	—
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	84
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	80	W—	
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Washburn	—
I—		Washburn Printing Co.	80
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	44	Watts, Ridley & Co.	79
J—		Wellington, Sears & Co.	78
Johnson, Chas. B.	2	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—

Whitin Machine Works	3
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	83
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
Williams, J. H. Co.	1
Wolf, Jacques & Co.	23
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	73
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	78

NEW TYPE OF FUEL FROM COTTON MILL WASTE

Marion, N. C. — Marion is being considered as the location of a new kind of plant which will manufacture a new type of fuel out of waste products of the cotton mills, sawdust, old paper and coal dust.

Harry D. Crawford of Cleveland, Ohio, announced that he is favorably impressed with Marion as a location for the proposed factory because of the advantages to be had here in assembling the raw materials. "A new liquid will be combined with raw materials made from various waste products," he said. "The finished product will be in brick form. The bricks will have a high calorific value and produce a high temperature. We will sell these far below the market price of fuels now available."

Weaver Wanted
Have opening for night overseer weaving. Pay \$31.20 per week to right man. If you can't deliver the goods, don't apply. Alabama mill. Address "Weaving," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Elmo Graham
Might learn something of interest and to his advantage by writing to G. I. Duffie, Box 63, Siluria, Ala.

Wanted
One 14x10" Ingersol Rand or Sullivan air compressor; also five 8 x 3½" speeders. Address Box 102, Huntsville, Ala.

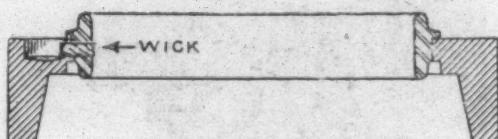
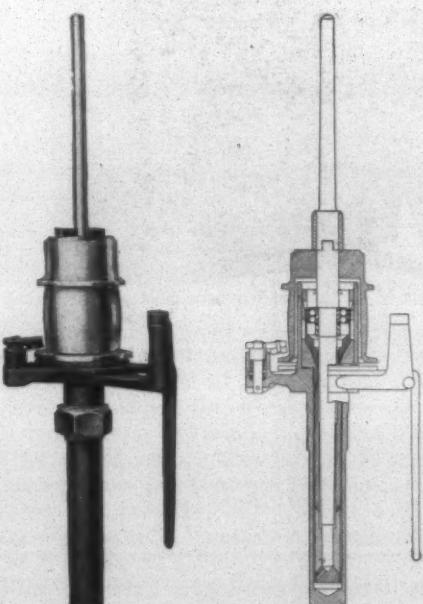
Wanted To Buy
1—Foster Cone Winder No. 40.
1—Foster Tube Winder No. 77.
1—Spindle Universal Winder No. 6.
Little Rock Textile Co.
Little Rock, Ark.

Oils and Leathers
We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
P. O. Box 6912, North Philadelphia, Pa.

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A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

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Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLain Building
Washington, D. C.

*F & J Self-Oiling Ring**Patent Ball Bearing Spindle*

F & J "Aero Speed" Twister increases production 25% to 50%

THE Fales & Jenks Aero Speed Twister gives 25% to 50% more production per twister spindle—that is a strong, definite statement. We make it only after being absolutely certain that it is literally true, and not an exaggerated claim. Because of four exclusive features, this F & J twister runs much faster than has formerly been possible, yet with actual improvements in the quality of the work.

The first of these four features—the patented Self-oiling Ring—is illustrated above. By keeping itself supplied with oil, it allows a lighter traveller to be used, at much higher speeds.

The second feature is our patent Ball-bearing Spindle. This spindle requires about 22% less horsepower than other types, and contributes greatly to smooth running at the new high speeds.

The third feature is the Fales & Jenks patent Tension Device. At highest speeds, it assures even tension of the tapes, giving steady drive and positive twist. The fourth feature is the newly invented "Aero Separator." It eliminates whipping, reduces the number of "ends down," protects the yarn and controls the air currents so they cool both ring and traveller.

While we could not illustrate and fully describe this dividend-paying Twister in this magazine, we have prepared a descriptive catalog which contains all details. We will, furthermore, give you definite production figures of mills using the Fales & Jenks Aero Speed Twister, showing 25% to 50% production increases. It will pay you to—

Write for interesting, descriptive Twister Catalog

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.

*Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
WOONSOCKET, R. I.*

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

*Spinning and Twisting Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.*

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

*Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.*

**Cotton
Machinery**

Export Office: PAWTUCKET, R. I.

**from Bale
to Loom**

Southern Office: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

DID YOU EVER USE FLAT STEEL HEDDLES FOR WEAVING COTTON OR WOOLENS?

If you have not, you are passing up one of the "best bets" of your life.

A trial will quickly prove to you the really superior results they give in the weaving of cotton cloth.

They are very flexible and readily adjust themselves to the spacing of the warp threads. Their perfectly smooth and correctly designed eyes positively will not chafe or break the threads which results in so much lost production and "second" material.

Send for sample heddles today

Steel Heddle Mfg Co.

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Greenville, S. C.

New England Off.
44 Franklin St.
Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, Eng.
Shanghai, China

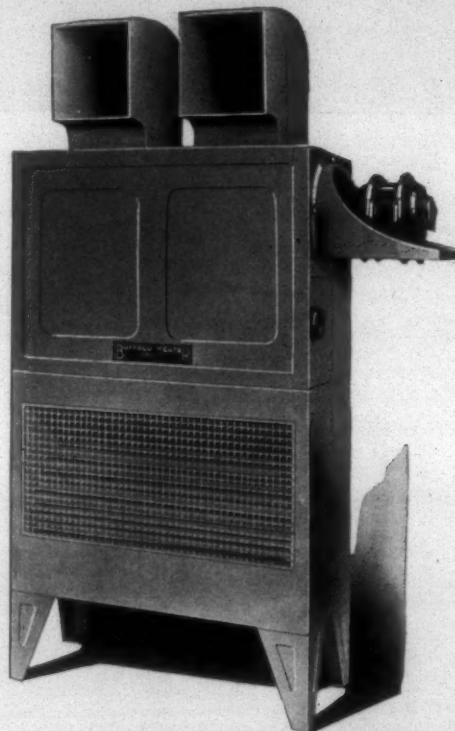
The Flat Steel Heddle

If you are having Loom Trouble Write to — See Heddle

Buffalo Wet Boy

A recent addition to the unit heaters manufactured by the Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is the "Buffalo Wet Boy" illustrated herewith. The new heater is designed to efficiently clean and moisten the air in addition to heating it. It is very simple in construction, having no pump, no circulating piping, and requires no auxiliary motor or mechanism for operation.

The makers state that the new heater will remove



70 per cent of the dirt from the air and add approximately 25 to 35 per cent to the moisture. It is very compact, the maximum width being 18 inches.

With the heater in operation, dirt picked up from the air settles into a tank similar to an air washer. Hose connections are provided and the revolving drum can be lifted up and the collected dirt washed out through the drain connection. The water level in the tank is automatically maintained through a float. Where no outside water connection is available satisfactory results can be obtained by manually filling the tank.

Houghton & Co. Booklet Discusses Machinery Care

The February, 1930, issue of Black & White, published by E. F. Houghton & Co., No. 3 Vol 2, contains a number of interesting discussions which should be of value to those in the textile trade, interested in power production and transmission. The titles of the various articles are as follows:

- Keeping the Oil in Anti-Friction Bearings.
- Deterioration of Belting With Age.
- Cutting Bills With Fuel Economizers.
- Plant Cleanliness Pays a Clear Profit.
- Ten Don'ts for Leather Belt Users.
- Tarnishing of Non-Ferrous Metals and Alloys.
- Don't Overload Bearings.
- How Important Is the Cold Test of a Motor Oil?



P ower-Load vs *oil spots*

EFFECTIVE lubrication is the one way to reduce the power load. Thousands of fast moving parts must be adequately lubricated—the right lubricant in just the right amount. No more—and no less. Effective lubrication economizes power—yet with equal effectiveness assures the mill operator against oil spots on the finished product.

The Texas Company with its long experience as a manufacturer of a lubricant for every purpose has been remarkably successful in helping textile executives to a better understanding of lubrication. Texaco Lubrication Engineers are specialists. Their services, along with those of specialists in other lines, are recognized as essential in maintaining the textile mill on a high plane of modern efficiency. Their work in the interest of better lubrication has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Write The Texas Company about your lubricating problems. One of our engineers will gladly go over your plant and study your conditions. His recommendations should prove valuable.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

17 Battery Place, New York City
Offices in Principal Cities

T E X A C O
Lubricants

A Review of Electrical Developments in the Textile Industry in 1929

(Continued from Page 30)

motors. In the past, 600 R. P. M. has been accepted as standard but there is now a demand for equipment which will operate up to 1000 R. P. M. As a result the motor has been redesigned for this speed and the Micarta spinning bucket has been brought out. A spinning bucket six to eight inches in diameter revolving at 1000 R. P. M. must be strong and safe and the materials commonly used for the low speed buckets are not suitable. The Micarta bucket must have strength, it must successfully resist the acid to which it is exposed and it must be finely balanced. The accomplishment of this development removes the bucket as a limiting feature in the progress to higher speed.

Equipment is therefore available for bucket speeds up to 1000 R. P. M. The adoption of high speed requires a readjustment of the entire spinning process and methods are being worked out to take full advantage of the apparatus which is available.

Cog-Belt Drive

This year has seen a much wider use of cog-belt or multiple V-belt drives. Experience has shown that these belts will maintain a fixed drive ratio and, this being the case, the simplicity of installation and low cost of maintenance recommend them. There is no need of extremely accurate and rigid alignment, consequently installation is simplified and reduced in cost. No oiling or routine adjustment is needed and all possibility of harsh starting jerks is removed. This is a trend which is certain to continue.

Variable speed spinning equipment still remains an

unsolved problem. This form of drive has long been used in Europe and by means of it the production of spinning frames is increased by some ten per cent. A great deal of work has been done and equipments in several forms is available which will bring about the increased production. The difficulty appears to be that the cost is so much that the same increased production may be obtained more economically by adding spinning frames. Before this system of drive can succeed economically the cost and complication must be reduced so that ten frames with variable speed drive will have a cost of installation and operation not more than that of eleven frames with constant speed drive. In other words the problem is now much more one of economics than of engineering.

Simplification

As an illustration of the trend toward simplification which was mentioned above, we might consider the customary application of an individual motor drive to a spinning frame. There is the motor with mounting base and drive, there is a linestarter to control the motor, a disconnecting switch ahead of the linestarter and a master switch operated by the shipper rod; four pieces of electrical equipment. The development of a combined linestarter and disconnecting switch reduces the number of parts by one, decreases the space required and reduces the cost of mounting and wiring.

Further Improvements Needed

The improvements in existing applications are important and will be continued but there must be development which will give the textile industry more complete benefit of the advantages which electricity has to offer. Most present applications are in the nature of

(Continued on Page 58)

A Problem In Dollars and Cents

Your Annual
production
in pounds

% of cotton saved
by the average mill
with Platt's Metallic
Card Clothing

Value of card
sliver
per pound

() X (.027) X () = \$ -----

Fill in the figures for YOUR mill
and see what YOU might save.

U

S

"A Traveler For Every Fibre"

New Developments of Interest to the Textile Manufacturer

- 1.—THE NEW BOWEN PATENTED BEVEL EDGE TRAVELER, which eliminates angular edges at point of contact of fibre. Retains flat bearing surface to the flange of ring.
- 2.—THE NEW BOWEN PATENTED HIGH SPEED FLANGE RING. Self lubricating flange. Ideal for Asbestos, Carpet Yarns and Cords, where excessive wear is experienced on the ring and traveler.
- 3.—THE NEW BOWEN PATENTED RING SHIELD, which protects the Silk, Rayon and other Fibres from contact with lubricated surfaces of rings.

Write for particulars and samples. Better still have our Representative call and explain these new IMPROVEMENTS.

U. S. RING TRAVELER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Greenville, S. C.

OLIVER B. LAND
Athens, Ga.

TRADE

MARK



R

T

The Cotton Outlook

(By C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow)

It is practically impossible to tell when the present deadlock in cotton will be broken. The evident force of stabilizing factors has driven speculation out of the market. If this stability can be maintained, speculation will not be interested or be required. It remains to be seen whether this dullness is seasonal or due to temporary conditions, or whether it is the outcome of new factors such as Southern deliveries that tend to restrict outside buying, or Farm Board support that restricts operations for a decline. If normal factors were assertive, it would be reasonable to expect an upward response to business improvement, and the strong probability of a substantial acreage reduction. We expect a well organized campaign of education in behalf of acreage curtailment. This is urgently needed, and its success should result in giving not only a higher price for cotton, but a large aggregate return to the cotton growers of the South.

Electrical Developments in the Knitting Industry

(Continued from Page 34)

systems. There are however, advantages and disadvantages to each.

It would appear however that there is at least a very marked tendency to higher levels of illumination which

is as it should be. At the present time 16 to 20 feet candles is considered good, however there are those who have already gone to 50 feet candles. The disadvantages in the higher levels is glare. This should be avoided and can be provided proper diffusing means are used.

With the higher levels very little complaint is had of shadows, and to the knitter shadows means loss of production and poor work.

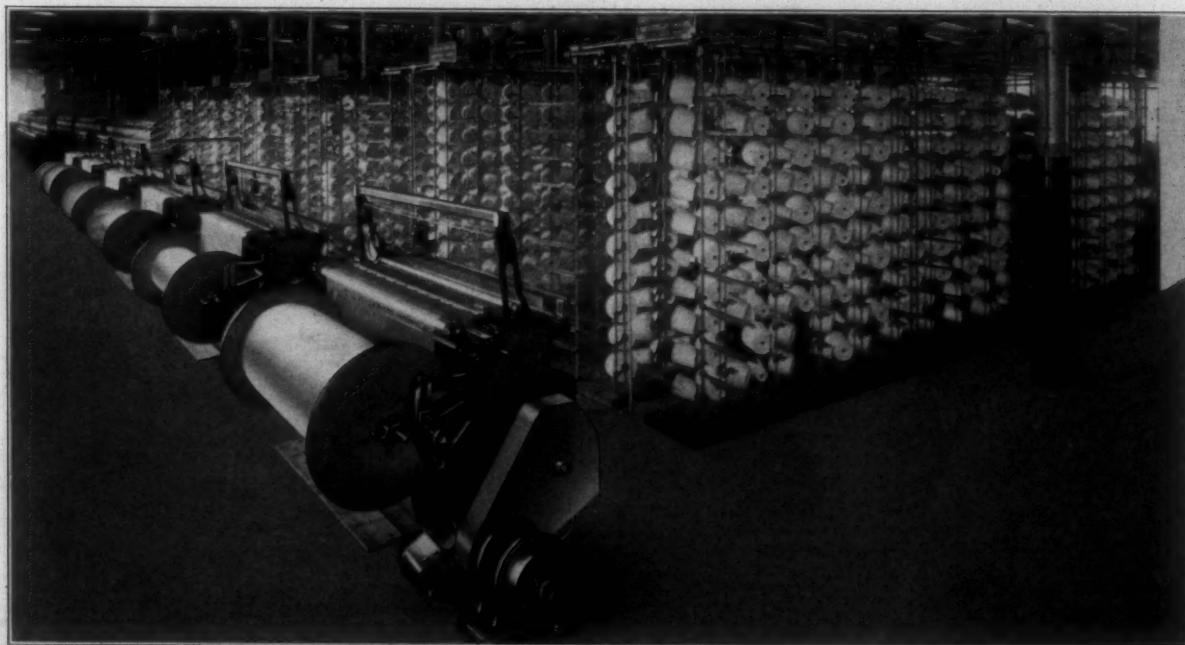
A new full fashioned lighting unit has been recently put on the market, after considerable investigation and test, by the Holophane Company of New York. This unit is designed for mounting directly in the center of the work aisle, with 10 feet spacing mounted 10 feet above the floor to the center of the unit. The unit is designed for a 300 watt lamp. The claim is made that this new unit will give about 23 foot candles horizontal and 9 foot candles vertical. If the claims are found to be correct we predict a great future for this unit. Let us hope that more thought will be given the better lighting of full fashioned machines.

N. C. FULL-FASHIONED MILLS IN CONFERENCE

Burlington, N. C.—About thirty full-fashioned hosiery mills in North Carolina were represented at a conference sponsored by May Hosiery Mills, Inc., and McEwen Knitting Company, the two leading mills of the city manufacturing the full-fashioned line held here.

The conference was held as a "round the table" affair in order to exchange views on matters of interest to the business.

H I G H S P E E D W A R P I N G



IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

The new No. 28 ENTWISTLE HIGH SPEED WARPING EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

Purchasers assume no risk whatever. Full and complete satisfaction or no sale is our guarantee.

ENTWISTLE COMPANY

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY
Lowell, Massachusetts

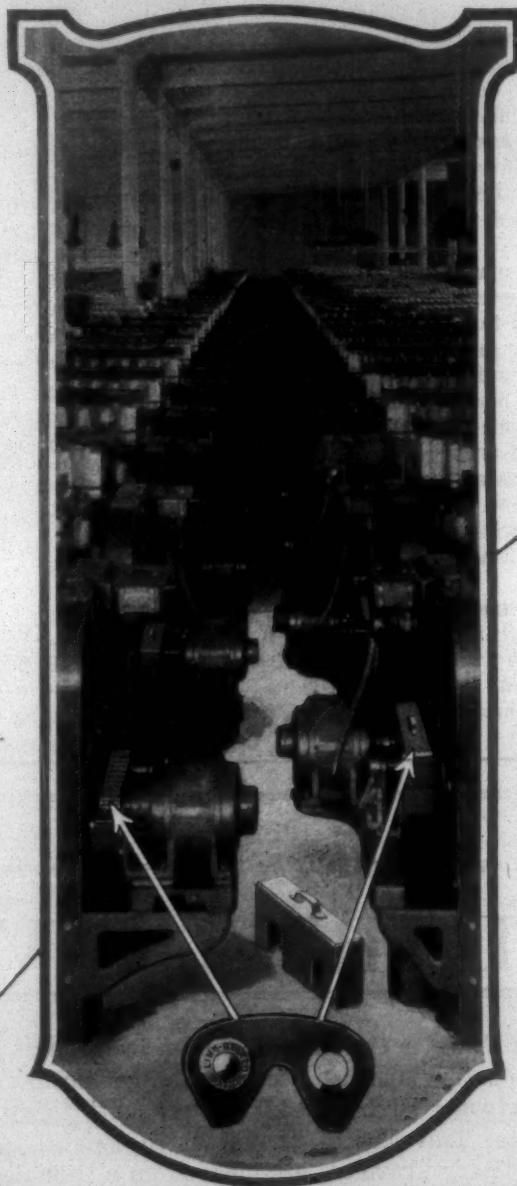
DURABILITY AND EFFICIENT SERVICE

For durability and efficient service the Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive is unequaled.

Numerous Link - Belt installations have been in service for 5, 10, 15 and up to 20 years. This in itself is proof conclusive that it has "stood the test of time."

The Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive cannot slip. It is positive in its action, compact, quiet, and 98.2% efficient (on actual test). It is unaffected by oil, heat, cold, water, or any atmospheric condition.

What more can you ask of a power transmitter?



Made in sizes from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1,000 H. P. and over. Drives $\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 H. P. carried in stock by distributors throughout the country. Send for Data Book No. 125, and Stock List No. 725.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Chains and Machinery

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Rd.	INDIANAPOLIS, 501 N. Holmes Ave.	PHILADELPHIA, 2045 W. Hunting Park Ave.	SAN FRANCISCO, 19th & Harrison Sts.
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Baltimore, Md. - - - 800 Maryland Trust Bldg.	Dallas, Texas - - - - - 1101 Mercantile Bank Bldg.	Louisville, Ky. - - - - - 349 Stark's Bldg.	Pittsburgh - - - - - R. 2125, 436 Seventh Ave.
Birmingham, Ala. - - - 229 Brown-Marx Bldg.	Denver - - - - - 520 Boston Bldg.	Milwaukee - - - - - R. 1403, 14th & Water St.	Portland, Ore. - - - - - 67 Front St.
Boston - - - - - 1103-4 Statler Bldg.	Detroit - - - - - 5938 Lindsdale Ave.	Minneapolis, Minn. - - - - - 418 S. Third St.	Seattle - - - - - 820 First Ave. S.
Buffalo - - - - - 554 Ellicott Square	Grand Rapids - - - - - 536 Michigan Trust Bldg.	New Orleans - - - - - 619 S. Peters St.	St. Louis - - - - - 3638 Olive St.
Charlotte, N. C. 909 Commercial Bank Bldg.	Kansas City, Mo., R. 436, 1002 Baltimore Ave.	New York - - - - - 2676 Woolworth Bldg.	Wilkes-Barre - - 826 Second Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Cincinnati - - - 412 Union Central Bldg.			In Canada—LINK-BELT LIMITED—Toronto; Montreal; Elmira, Ont.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.:—Chicago, 2410 W. 18th St.; New York, 2876 Woolworth Bldg.

3880-A

LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

A Review of Electrical Developments in the Textile Industry in 1929

(Continued from Page 54)

attachments added to machinery. The growth in this way has been entirely logical and economic but it is now time to see if more fundamental changes can be made which will reduce the cost of manufacture.

The effort in all lines of industry is to provide machinery which will make more productive use of the men who operate it thereby decreasing labor cost. Electrical devices properly combined with machinery provide the means for this extension of human effort. It is more than merely horsepower to replace man power. It is the utilization of the unlimited flexibility of applying and controlling power which electricity can provide.

Some modern machine tools make good illustrations of this point. There may be several motors applied to our machine, each one selected to have characteristics most suitable for the particular job to be done. These motors are then interlocked by suitable control devices so that the entire control of the machine can be brought to one point convenient to the operator. Where power is required, there is a motor of proper size and speed; where a brake is needed there is an automatic electric brake; where variable speed is required the motor automatically runs at the correct speed. All is designed to give maximum production and safety with a minimum of attendance.

Possibilities of Electric Power

This conception of the possibilities of electric power has not received the attention to which it is entitled by the textile industry generally but the idea is growing. Each year sees new developments which make fuller

use of electrical flexibility. It has not been long since full fashioned hosiery knitting machinery was driven by a constant speed source of power. Modern machinery can give much greater production if the speed may be varied to suit the operation. Some parts of the work require low speed for the best quality and other parts may safely be done at high speed thus speeding production. The power equipment now provides for several speeds with automatic control for changing from one to another at exactly the right time. After a predetermined length has been knit the machine automatically stops.

This development is one which provides the highest safe speed for each operation, therefore insuring high output and first quality. The operator is relieved of routine operation, allowing him to concentrate on the more important parts of the work. Routine operation can always be performed better by machinery than by human attendants.

The textile industry needs more developments of this kind and they are coming. The past year has seen the beginning of experimental work which will lead to new uses of electrical equipment in the textile industry. Motor and control equipment will become integral parts of the machinery instead of merely being convenient accessories for turning the drive shafts. This trend, although less apparent than the others mentioned, is the one which leads to the greatest possibilities in the way of decreasing the cost of manufacturing textiles.

Columbus, Ga.—While the rayon and silk underwear department of Perkins Hosiery Mills here is running on a full time schedule, the cotton manufacturing department is running on fifteen hours each week.

Perfection in spinning can be most nearly obtained by using

“THE DARY TRAVELER”

The Dary Ring Traveler Company has been in business for more than a quarter of a century and has been constantly improving the methods of manufacturing High Speed Travelers, until today we are able to produce Travelers of a guaranteed weight, temper and style. Dary Travelers are made from a specially drawn imported stock by skilled workmen with years of experience. It is the Dary Process with diligent watch over every detail and the cooperation of our customers that has enabled us to manufacture a Traveler that is unequalled.

The Dary Ring Traveler Company, Taunton, Mass.

Southern Representatives

*John E. Humphries, Box 843—Greenville, S. C.
Charles L. Ashley, Box 720—Atlanta, Ga.*

*F. H. Dary, Manager
B. G. Dary, Treasurer*

In Every Store Department Today...

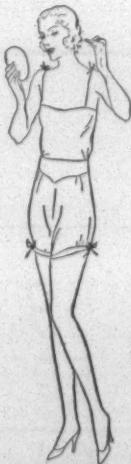
Smart Merchandise of

CELANESE Yarn

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



In Smart Apparel



For Intimate Things



For Hosiery

In every department of the store you'll find smart merchandise of Celanese. For Celanese is adaptable to a thousand modern uses, from apparel to home decoration.

In daytime apparel Celanese appears in sports dresses, afternoon frocks, and beach and bathing costumes. Coats—for afternoon, for sports, for rain—take their smart fashion cue from Celanese Fabrics. And for formal wear, evening gowns and wraps acquire added dignity from the rich textures of Celanese.

In intimate apparel—Celanese is found in tricot and lockstitch for underwear, and in woven fabrics for gowns, slips and negligees. Hosiery of Celanese yarn comes in full-fashioned and circular knit styles, in the smart ensemble shades.

In the piece goods and drapery departments Celanese Fabrics of every weave are important fashion factors—sheer Voiles and Ninons, Permanent Moires, weaves of Satin and Taffeta, Mirrocel and Crepes.

In the men's departments there's on display neckwear of Celanese Fabrics, lounging robes, colorful hosiery, the newer shirts and shorts, and coats and suits with sturdy Celanese linings.

Celanese yarn has made possible many of the recent merchandise developments. Because Celanese yarn is unique and possesses characteristics all its own:

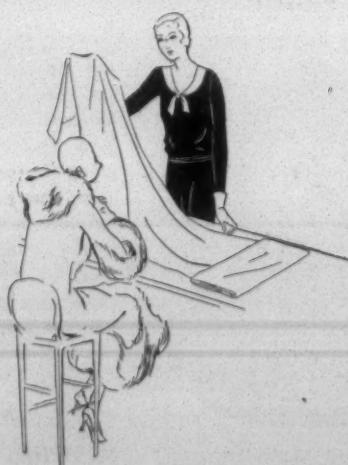
It does not shrink or stretch.

It washes easily, dries quickly.

It retains only a minimum of moisture and does not absorb dirt and stains.

It is not rotted by perspiration, sea water or body acids. It will not mildew or mold.

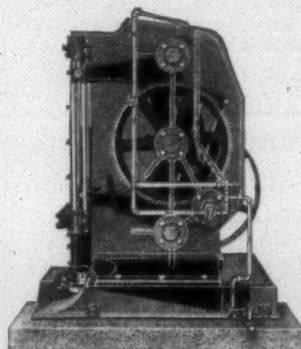
Celanese yarns, fabrics and articles are made of synthetic products manufactured exclusively by the Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York City.



Growth in Southern Spindles

The following figures show the total number of spindles in Southern mills at the beginning of each year, from 1860 to 1929:

Year	Spindles
1860	295,359
1870	338,860
1880	561,360
1890	1,819,291
1895	3,177,310
1900	5,434,438
1901	5,731,894
1902	6,712,982
1903	7,448,274
1904	7,815,369
1905	8,405,949
1906	8,960,192
1907	9,798,096
1908	9,861,308
1909	10,455,788
1910	10,783,359
1911	11,097,414
1912	11,482,726
1913	12,286,608
1914	12,721,908
1915	13,051,318
1916	13,392,204
1917	14,011,886
1918	14,558,054
1919	14,877,600
1920	15,303,444
1921	15,966,890
1922	16,265,218
1923	16,614,918
1924	17,162,598
1925	17,637,076
1926	17,947,662
1927	18,239,622
1928	18,739,786
1929	18,991,372
1930	19,378,370



Patented
COOK TYPE PH PUMP

For capacities from 10 to 500 Gallons per Minute and for settings down to several hundred feet the COOK Type PH, Overlapping Two-Stroke, Self-Oiling, Deep-Well Pump deserves first consideration.

It is made in seven sizes—3 H.P., 5 H.P., 7½ H.P., 10 H.P., 15 H.P., 20 H.P. and 30 H.P.

The COOK Patent Formed Cup-Leather Spacing Rings increase the life of cup leathers from three to five times that of old-type rings. A New Era is Heralded for Deep-Well Plunger Pumps.

Bulletin-35A



Patent Applied for
COOK VERTICAL TURBINE
Type WP

For capacities from 50 up to 3,000 Gallons per Minute and for settings down to a few hundred feet the COOK Vertical Deep-Well Turbine commands attention. This pump is the result of refinements made along lines proved practical by hundreds of installations over a period of years. It is sturdy, compact, adaptable, efficient, durable. It is the consummation of a half-century's experience manufacturing pumps plus the best present-day engineering skill.

Bulletin-36

Nearest Distributor:

MURPHEY EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

A. D. COOK, INC.
Lawrenceburg
Indiana

1930 Plans of S. T. A.

The program for the 1930 meetings of the Southern Textile Association for 1930 has not, as yet, been completed, but so far arrangements have been made for the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division to be held the latter part of January or the first part of February, according to Walter C. Taylor, secretary.

The Carders Division will in all probability meet at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., either on March 21st or 28th. The annual meeting will most likely be held at Myrtle Beach the last Friday and Saturday in June, and the semi-annual meeting will be held during the Textile Show in Greenville in October.

Chairman of the Dyers and Finishers Section, as well as chairman of the Weavers Section, are working on plans for their spring meetings, and the Eastern Carolina Division will meet at Selma, N. C., in May.

The Master Mechanics Divisional meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on April 24th.

"With reference to our proposed hosiery section," Mr. Taylor says, "we are extending invitations to the superintendents and overseers of the Southern hosiery mills, asking them to come in with us, and to engage in hosiery discussions, gradually splitting this division into sections, along the lines of the various types of hose made. We are further proposing to organize a division, which consists of Virginia and the northern part of North Carolina."

The Arkwrights are perfecting plans to do quite a bit of research work this year, and a great deal of interest is being expressed by members of our association with regard to becoming a member of the Arkwrights.



like fitting
ROUND PEGS IN
ROUND HOLES
is choosing a
COOK pump for
YOUR well

THERE'S A PUMP TO FIT

Quality Expected to Usurp Place of Style Variation in Goods Market

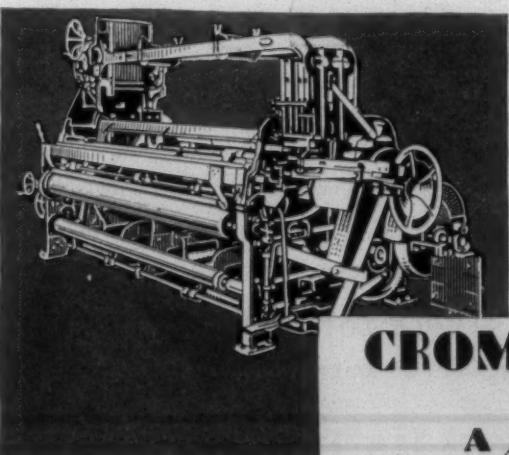
Limits of Latter Field of Competition Thought to Have About Been Reached, at Least as Far as Better Grade Cloths Are Concerned

By CHAS. E. B. DICKINSON.

The almost universal adoption of the irregular but they regard it as interesting, and in spite of costs at this time, buy the same.

W HATEVER WAY YOU LOOK AT IT

- ... range of product
- ... better quality
- ... greater production
- ... greater speed
- ... reduction in direct weaving costs



the C & K Verybest Automatic Loom meets the demands with proved records of performance

**AT LEAST 10%
GREATER SPEED**

AT LEAST 10% GREATER
WEAVING EFFICIENCY



CROMPTON & KNOWLES
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
A loom for every woven fabric

Alabama Shows Textile Progress

While the Birmingham and the Birmingham district have been occupied largely the coal, iron and steel industry for half a century they have not neglected other lines, says the Birmingham Age-Herald in a recent issue. Until a few years ago, however, to mention Birmingham was equivalent to suggesting coal, iron or steel. For the first 40 years of her existence the capital and the energy of the district were centered in development of mineral resources, but within the last two decades they have been diverted to other lines until 1930 finds Birmingham the axis about which a great textile industry revolves.

Twenty years ago there was one cotton mill in Birmingham and one at Cordova. The next nearest were at Gadsden and Anniston. Their products were confined almost, if not entirely, to cloth sheetings, domestics and similar goods. None of the factories made finished goods other than sheeting and domestic. There were no silk or rayon mills in the State.

Now there are more than 80 textile mills within a radius of 100 miles of Birmingham. Their products cover a wide range, from sheeting to hosiery, draperies, rugs, tire cord, robes, underwear and various kinds of knit goods. The number of different items is being constantly increased. Silk and rayon are now being made in the Birmingham area.

District Makes Rapid Strides

In 1927 the Blue Book, published by The Manufacturers' Record, listed for the entire State 85 cotton mills, 16 knitting mills, one silk mill and nine factories making miscellaneous textile products.

The Birmingham Industrial Board's recently completed survey shows within a radius of 100 miles of Bir-

mingham 84 textile mills. Included in the list are 47 making cloth of various kinds, yarns twills and similar goods; 17 making hosiery; two, mops and mop yarn, two, mattresses and mattress felt and batting, and one each making seine twine, tapestries, towels and spreads, robes, rayon draperies, shirts, silk goods, diaper cloth, rope and twine, tire cords, cord fabrics and rugs.

The plants in the Birmingham area operate more than 1,100,000 spindles, nearly 17,000 looms and large numbers of knitting machines, sewing machines, ribbers, loopers, pickers, card sets and other machinery.

A glance through the record shows Alabama has made rapid strides in developing the textile industry since 1900, when there were 411,328 spindles and 8,549 looms in the State. These had increased to 952,6443 spindles and 17,066 looms by 1910; to 1,441,552 spindles and 25,450 looms in 1920, and to 1,487,556 spindles and 21,936 looms in 1927. The area included in the Birmingham 100-mile area at the close of 1929 had within 300,000 of the total number of spindles in the State two years earlier and two-thirds as many looms.

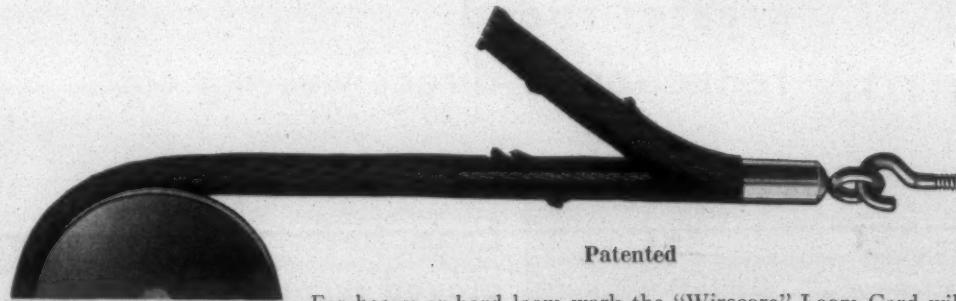
Similar growth is noted in other lines of the industry, such as hosiery, draperies, tapestries, robes, towels, spreads, tire cords and cord fabric and miscellaneous textile products.

Birmingham to Be Center

If the same rate progress maintained the last three years is continued through another equal period, Birmingham will be the center of one of the most important textile manufacturing districts in the United States.

In the last two years one group of capitalists has
(Continued on Page 64)

The Patented "Wirecore" Loom Cord



Patented

For heavy or hard loom work the "Wirecore" Loom Cord will meet every emergency that may exist where harness cords are subject to strain and breakage—this harness loom cord is made by using a wire-core or center of flexible steel wire and braiding our special loom waterproofed cord around the center.

HAVE YOU TRIED A SAMPLE LOT?

Also manufacturers of Braided Loom Cords and the Improved Dobby Chains.

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.

W. B. HARRIS, Prop.

MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

GOOD BOBBINS

are the only bobbins

YOU CAN AFFORD

to use

Bobbins best adapted in size and style for the kind and numbers of yarn you are spinning and weaving, and which are made to fit your spindles properly, will give you more and better work.

Such bobbins are the cheapest in the long run.

In these days of competition you cannot afford to run poorly made bobbins or bobbins which are not designed for best and maximum production.

Figure out for yourself the cost of "good" bobbins as compared to the expense of running "poor" bobbins. Take into consideration not alone the waste caused by poor bobbins, but also that you get an inferior grade of yarn and a very considerable loss in production.

Special attention should be given to the size and style of spinning bobbins used in connection with filling wind. To get the full benefits of filling wind the bobbins should be designed to meet the particular conditions in each mill. Not alone should the style of spindles, traverse, diameter of ring and numbers of yarn to be spun, be taken into consideration, but also speed of front rolls, staple of cotton and other factors.

In making filling bobbins—either for plain or automatic looms—not alone should consideration be given to the kind of yarn but also the style of spindle, shuttle and loom, and whether bobbins are cleaned on a bobbin stripper.

Extra attention should be given to the style of filling bobbins for rayon work.

For years we have specialized on small bobbins. If we can help you by suggestions as to the size and style of either a spinning or filling bobbin to best meet your requirements, feel free to write us fully.

In addition to all types of filling and spinning bobbins we furnish twister bobbins, card room bobbins, spools, rolls and tubes.

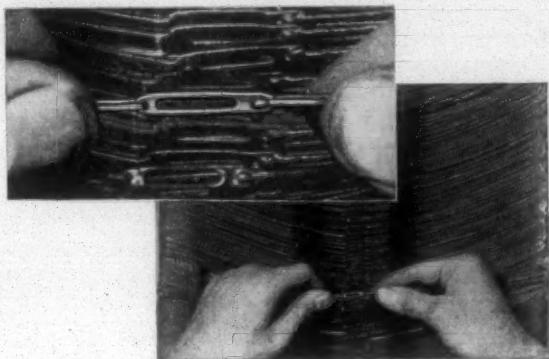
The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

This New Harness Cuts Your Costs

free!

to Weaving Mill Superintendents



To superintendents of mills running sheetings, ducks, denims, drills, Osnaburgs, and other coarse and medium weaves, this New Harness makes possible some exceptional savings.

Please accept a set to try at our expense. See coupon below.

A wholly new development, utterly unlike any other, gives you a mail-eye with a positive locking device—one that eliminates all eye slippage for the life of the harness. This new Non-Slip Mail Eye multiplies harness life 3 to 5 times, and remarkably diminishes loom stops due to broken eyes. It is the harness for the multiple loom system.

Please note the illustration. Note that in addition to the positive locking device, the new *stream-line* construction of this eye.

This lets your warp ends pass through soft and full; it diminishes chafing and practically eliminates "fly." And in this way, lessens the number of loom stops. You gain in daily yardage produced. Mills everywhere are rapidly adopting this harness.

Equipped for Drawing-in Machine

The New Non-Slip Mail Eye Harness is equipped (when desired) for the drawing-in machine. No other mail eye harness has this advantage. It means a great reduction over costly hand-drawing methods.

In addition, this harness is scientifically correct for cam looms. We urge you to try it. The coupon below brings a sample set free. Mail it, and then make the test. Address:

Good "Cover" comes from Cotton Harness

EMMONS

LOOM HARNESS CO.

175 May Street, Lawrence, Mass.

The attached memorandum on our letter head gives the necessary data for the sample set of the New Non-Slip Mail Eye Harness offered in your recent advertisement, which please ship without charge for our trial.

Name _____

Alabama Shows Textile Progress

(Continued from Page 62)

built ten cotton mills with a total of 100,000 spindles, costing approximately \$7,500,000, in Alabama. They are located in smaller towns where textile plants had not previously existed. In the meantime several large plants have been built at Huntsville, Anniston, Opelika, Gadsden and other places.

To the introduction of hydroelectric power delivered at low cost to all parts of the State for industrial use is attributed the great impetus given the textile industry, and as this power is being constantly increased and extended to other sections of the State the future growth of the industry, it is anticipated, will be even greater than in the last few years.

Latest Government statistics show that a larger percentage of Alabama spindles are active than in any other State, which is taken as indication that conditions here are most favorable for the textile industry.

Rayon Trade in 1929

(Continued from Page 24)

Let us also hope that the unfortunate tendency of constant whittling down of prices in grey goods, will stop and that tendencies for unjustified claims, more pronounced on occasion of business set-backs, will be strenuously objected to by all parties concerned.

The outstanding feature in the weaving industry, as far as rayon was concerned, during the past year, was the fact that silk and even cotton mills are going over to use finer and finer deniers, and fine filament yarns, particularly in crepes and sheer fabrics.

Glanzstoff has predicted this trend for the past two years and is, therefore, able to take care of this increasing market demand.

One word more about the price situation: Fortunately all gossip about price reduction has been set at rest by the very definite declarations published by the heads of the leading rayon manufacturing concerns. We cannot see any benefit at all to be derived from another reduction. It would be most harmful, especially at this time of the year with stocks of yarn and inventories on hand. It certainly would not help manufacturers to move their goods.

As far as the Glanzstoff business year is concerned, we must call it highly satisfactory.

During 1929 the amount and quality produced in our new plant in Elizabethton exceeded our expectations.

We produced altogether during 1929 approximately 4,000,000 pounds, as estimated.

Our entire domestic production was sold and the total sales of American Glanzstoff Corporation during 1929 for domestic and imported yarn reached the figure of approximately \$8,000,000, or almost three times as much as the year previous.

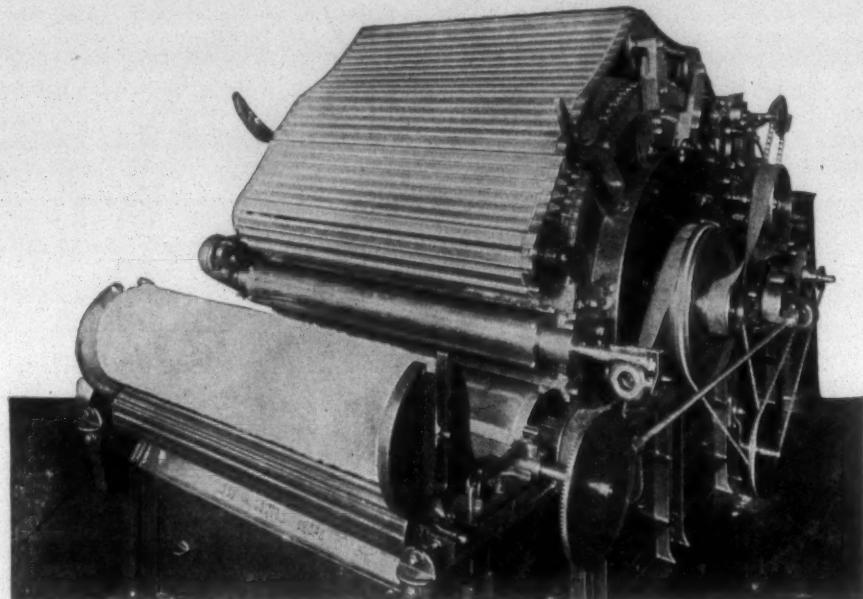
Our estimated production for 1930, inclusive of the second new unit, which is to come into operation about March of 1930, is 9,000,000 pounds in skeins and cones.

We now produce in Elizabethton 150/32 rayon, soft and high lustre and also 100 denier 40 filament.

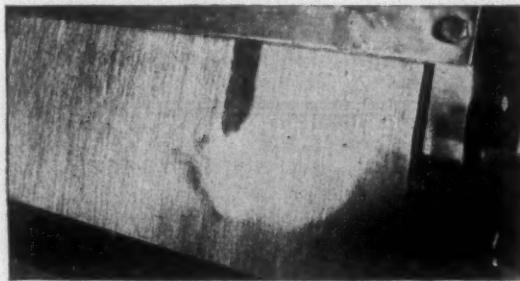
We expect to continue importations on a limited scale.

A decided tendency toward increased consumption of soft lustre cones is noticeable on the part of the knitters; also from the weavers for certain fabrics.

We have no doubt but the rayon business in 1930 will be at least as good as it was in the past year and that we must look for another legitimate increase of sales to all the textile industries.



SACO-LOWELL CONTINUOUS *Card* STRIPPER



ELIMINATES STRIPPING AND GIVES MORE AND BETTER PRODUCTION

The above photograph shows the cylinder clothing after ten weeks of continuous operation with the Saco-Lowell Continuous Stripper. In the center the stock has been lifted with the point of a knife. The cotton comes off in a fine sheet and the wire underneath is as clean as immediately after the costly and inefficient hand-stripping process.

THIS new Saco-Lowell Stripper, driven from the main cylinder, keeps the cotton continually above the knee of the clothing wire. The card is always working at maximum efficiency. The doffer need be stripped only about twice a week and then without stopping the card or losing any production.

The advantages may be summed up as follows:

1. Saving of time, by elimination of stripping, equivalent at least to the production of one card in forty to fifty.
2. No cylinder strips made.
3. Even sliver all the time.
4. Cylinder wire clean all the time, resulting in:—
5. Saving of from one to two per cent of the stock, represented by long fibres formerly carded out.

We have installed this Continuous Stripper in a number of mills and have received very satisfactory reports of the results obtained. May we give you detailed facts and figures about the labor savings made and the quality increases obtained? Write today for details.

SACO-LOWELL
MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

Sixty-eight New Mills in South in 1929

(Continued from Page 26)

Bruce Springthorpe & Sons, Mt. Airy, bathing suits and knitted coats.

New Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Murphy, ladies' hose.

A Schotland, Inc., Rocky Mount, broad silks.

Character Products Corp., Salisbury, shirtings and shirts.

Carpenter-Colquitt Hosiery Mills, Shelby, men's hose.

Ritea Hosiery Mills, Statesville, men's fancy hose.

Berry Hosiery Mills, Valdese, men's cotton hose.

Pilot Full Fashioned Mills, Valdese, full fashioned hosiery.

Varina Knitting Co., Varina, hosiery.

South Carolina

Gotham Braid Works, Florence, braid.

Westboro Weaving Co., Greenville, tapes, narrow fabrics.

Rock Hill Hosiery Mills, Rock Hill, full fashioned hosiery.

Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., finished and printed cotton goods.

Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, cotton goods finishing plant.

Tennessee

Mutual Thread Co., Bristol, silk and rayon thread.

Crownwell Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, men's golf hose.

Liberty Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, half hose.

Cadet Knitting Mills, Columbia, full fashioned hose.

Dyersburg Cotton Products Co., Dyersburg, jersey cloth, tubing, underwear and hose.

Fisher-Beck Hosiery Co., Kingsport, men's hose.

Walter Fred Hosiery Mills, Nashville, full fashioned hosiery.

Virginia

Stillwater Worsted Mills, Augusta Springs, worsted yarns.

Sure-Wear Hosiery Mills, Brookneal, hosiery.

Stillwater Worsted Mills, Craigsville, worsted finishing plant.

Burlington Hosiery Mills, Fieldale, full fashioned hosiery.

Stillwater Worsted Mills, Goshen, worsteds.

American Silk Mills, Organge, silk throwers.

Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va., rayon and silk dress goods.

Long Fibre Co., Vinton, textile fibres.

Beating Cotton

A Mecklenburg County farmer, commanding The Observer for its advocacy for more dairy-ing, more live stock, more feed and forage crops, and richer soils, declared that he had a larger net return during 1929 from 10 acres of land from which he had harvested first a crop of beardless barley, and later from the same land a crop of Korean lespedeza than he had from 75 acres planted in cotton. This same farmer is planning to cut his cotton acreage in half during this year and devote the other half of it to grain, upon which lespedeza will be planted, along with a small acreage of soy beans.

JAMES E. MITCHELL COMPANY***Cotton and Rayon Yarns***

122 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

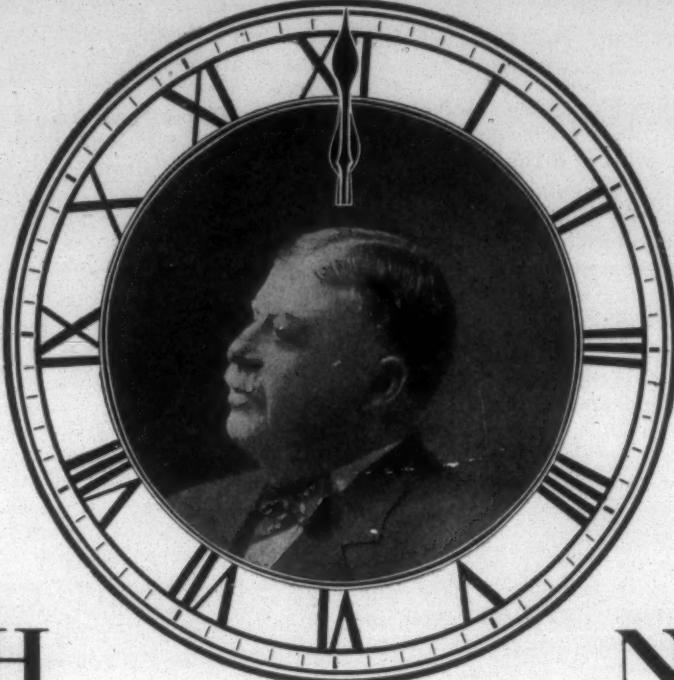
185 Summer Street

Boston

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE

J. M. Richards

166 W. Jackson Blvd.



HIGH NOON OF EXPERIENCE and SKILL

in the MANUFACTURE of

MECHANICAL CLOTHS

Is Typified in the Product of

THE JOSEPH NOONE'S SONS COMPANY

ALBERT W. NOONE, Prop.

The Oldest Manufacturers in this Country of

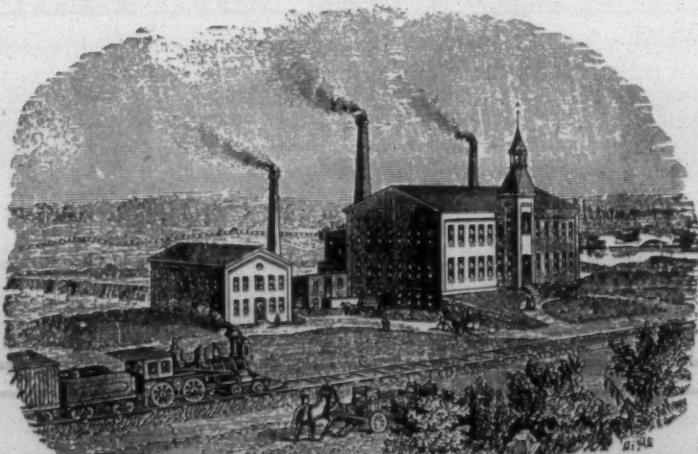
A. ERLAND GOYETTE, Manager

**Roller, Clearer and Washer Cloths, and Slasher and Sizing Flannels for
Cotton Mills, Printers' Blankets, Piano Cloths and Laundry Blankets**

Every Description of Woolens and Linen Cloths for Machinery

Ask and Insist that Noone's Cloth Be Used
WILLIAM R. NOONE & CO., Selling Agents, BOSTON

ARNOLD T. MALONE, Manager



ESTABLISHED 1831



Eliminating Night Work

(By John M. Berry, President, The Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga., in Daily News Record)

I have been reading with considerable interest, your various comments in the "Market Viewpoint" column regarding the operation of mills at night.

Since I arrived in New York a number of people have asked me, "What is the matter with the textile industry?" This is a very hard question to answer. There, in my opinion, are several contributing causes, which I feel, from observation in my association with both cotton and hosiery mill operation, could be set out as follows:

First, I would say that 50 per cent of the men that are running mills, in which I am included, should be out plowing or working in a ditch, for the reason that many are not at all fitted to be manufacturing executives and lack ability to properly control their production or to handle intelligently many other essentials of mill operation.

This lack of coordination results most often in over-production or the producing of goods which have come to be in little demand. These goods finally enter the "distress merchandise family" and are unloaded to the detriment of legitimate seasonable merchandise.

This could all have been avoided by the use of a little common sense instead of slack methods and avarice on the part of the mill executive.

Second, I would say that 50 per cent of the selling agents and men selling cotton goods, should be either jerking soda beside some soda fountain, or washing dishes in a cheap restaurant.

In many cases, the faults of the selling man are but

duplicates of those of the mill man, and are best expressed by the single word "inefficiency."

Then, of course, the selling man adds his quota to the strain that the sick industry is already burdened with. These blunders are varied, but undoubtedly all contribute more or less to the depression of an industry which should be among the healthiest of America's business life. Urging the mill man to over-produce, pessimism, openly expressed and other action detrimental to the industry, is unfortunately too often in evidence.

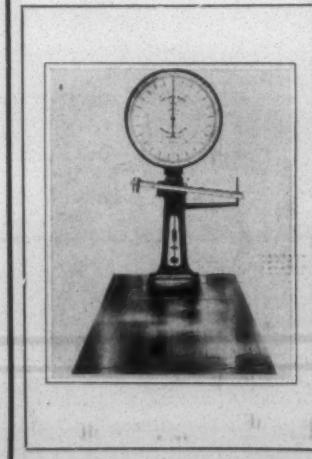
Most of this makes for a "buyer's market" where really a "sellers' market" should obtain. A seller said to me recently, "I find, as a result of these conditions, that I am often competing with myself. I get the business, if I shade the price I quoted a few hours before."

Third, I would say that any mill that works women and children, and employs boys at night, is taking blood money. They should be handled by the law, if you could make one, more severely than the bootlegger.

Our Congressmen and Senators at Washington, are arousing a great many foolish questions and killing plenty of time. If they would get down to business and take a few minutes of serious thinking and pass a Federal law, prohibiting in every State women and children from working in any kind of manufacturing plant at night, they would be lauded by the American people.

I have seen the mill people start out several times in the past few years, with a fair profit on merchandise. Business looked as if it would be good. Then, the first thing, they started every mill possible on a night run. Before half of these orders were filled, the market was flooded with goods, and for the balance of the season, no profit was made, owing to overproduction.

KRON SCALES FOR TEXTILE MILLS



The Old Reliable, Automatic, Springless Dial Scales of proven merit and performance are dependably accurate and durable, establishing speed and economy in your weighing operations. Kron Scales will safeguard your profits by eliminating the guesswork and inaccuracies that result from using old fashioned hand-operated beam scales.

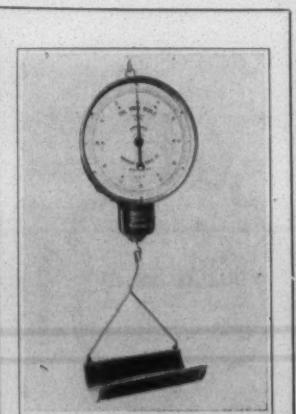
There are especially designed KRONS for Textile Mill requirements — COTTON SCALES — LAP SCALES — CLOTH SCALES — YARN SCALES — SLASHER SCALES.

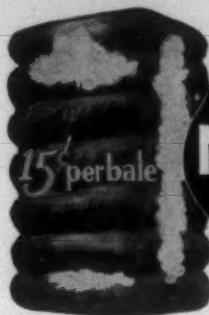
After 19 years of satisfactory service in the largest and most successful plants in the country, duplicate orders are coming in from these satisfied users with gratifying frequency. Write for booklet "CORRECT WEIGHING."

American Kron Scale Company

422 E. 53rd Street

New York City





**BRETON
MINEROL
PROCESS**
PATENTED

Oil Spraying for Cotton

Who Uses This Stuff, Anyhow?

... here is fac-simile evidence of current orders from representative mills.

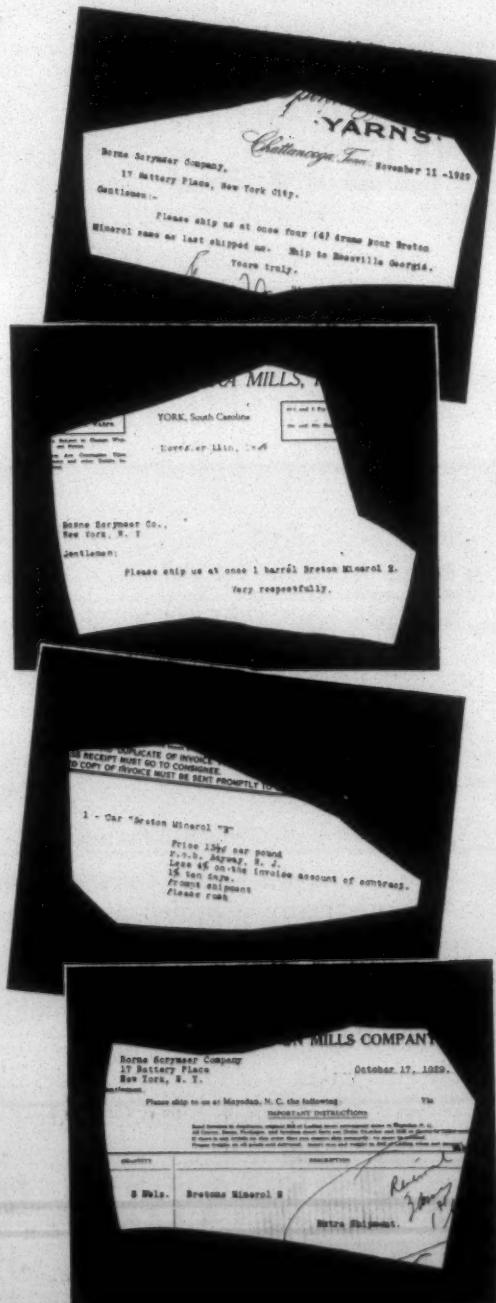
Why Do They Use It?

... Because they find

1. The cotton cleans better.
2. The cotton cards better with a better web.
3. The cotton draws and twists to make a uniform yarn.
4. Less dust and fly.
5. The fire hazard is materially reduced.
6. The actual production of yarn is increased.
7. The invisible losses are materially smaller.

These four orders were selected from the files of several hundred customers who are spraying their cotton with "Breton Minerol E".

Perhaps you can guess the identity of these mills . . . if not, we will tell you . . . willingly.



BORNE SCRYSR COMPANY
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK



You get immediate service on Lewis Standard-strength Chemicals, from stocks in Boston, Providence, Mansfield, Paterson, Charlotte, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto, Montreal.

IMPERIAL BRAND

JOHN D. LEWIS

Manufacturer and Importer
DYESESTUFFS and CHEMICALS

Office and Warehouse:
Fox Point, Providence, R. I.
Works: Mansfield, Mass.

BOSTON
40 Central St.

Stocks for immediate delivery carried by
Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Tannic Acid
Tartar Emetic
Antimony
Lactate
Antimony Salts
Steam Black
Acetate
of Chrome
Acetine
Fluoride
of Chrome



Roy Traverse Cotton Card Grinder



Roy Roller Cotton Card Grinder

ROY COTTON CARD GRINDERS are universally regarded as standard equipment.

It is a most satisfactory equipment in mills everywhere. Best of raw materials. Expert workmanship.

Catalog sheet will give you all details. Advice on grinding always promptly and cheerfully given.

B. S. ROY & SON CO.
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

ROY Standard since 1868
TEXTILE GRINDERS

World Economic View Necessary in Solution of Textile Problems

(Continued from Page 18)

said to be more intense unless favored with a reciprocal market exchange.

Tariff changes seem simple and to the one who sees only locally and one commodity, it is the real panacea. But no commodity travels in isolation. Cotton is related to jute in India, to sugar and coffee in Cuba, to hides and meat in Argentina and to hundreds of other commodities in other countries, because basic commodities are struggling for outlets and trade restraints are eagerly guarded on major products. While the writer does not have any scientific knowledge of tariff making, all the processes of law and living are supposed to have a commonsense background. If the average man could sit from day to day with Congress or the Tariff Committee he would gain some slight appreciation of its highly involved relationship and why some of the things happen as they do.

Production Costs and Sales Costs

Lowering production costs is a splendid idea provided sound economics is the directing force, but as the condition is described by many, the slight difference in cost to the converter or distributor is of not so much consequence to him as price stability.

The general situation seems to indicate that lowering costs and price cutting are complements of each other, hence lowering costs instead of being a blessing is proving a curse, because it brings about greater market instability.

High pressure salesmanship is an indication of bad market conditions. The new schools of commerce developed the idea and felt that they had made a great contribution to business economics. High pressure salesmanship eventually brings its reward of further depression and distress. Improved and better salesmanship is not a bad statement of the kind needed because this type takes many things into consideration that are constructive and curative and creative, while high pressure means getting the order regardless, getting the name on the dotted line and getting it on there in such a way that the contract stands. It seems to be a well known fact that these methods eventually react unfavorably.

Style and quality goods in keeping with demand, able to meet fair and constructive competition, is the simple formula. Increased demand or decreased production must inevitably meet the requirements of over-production.

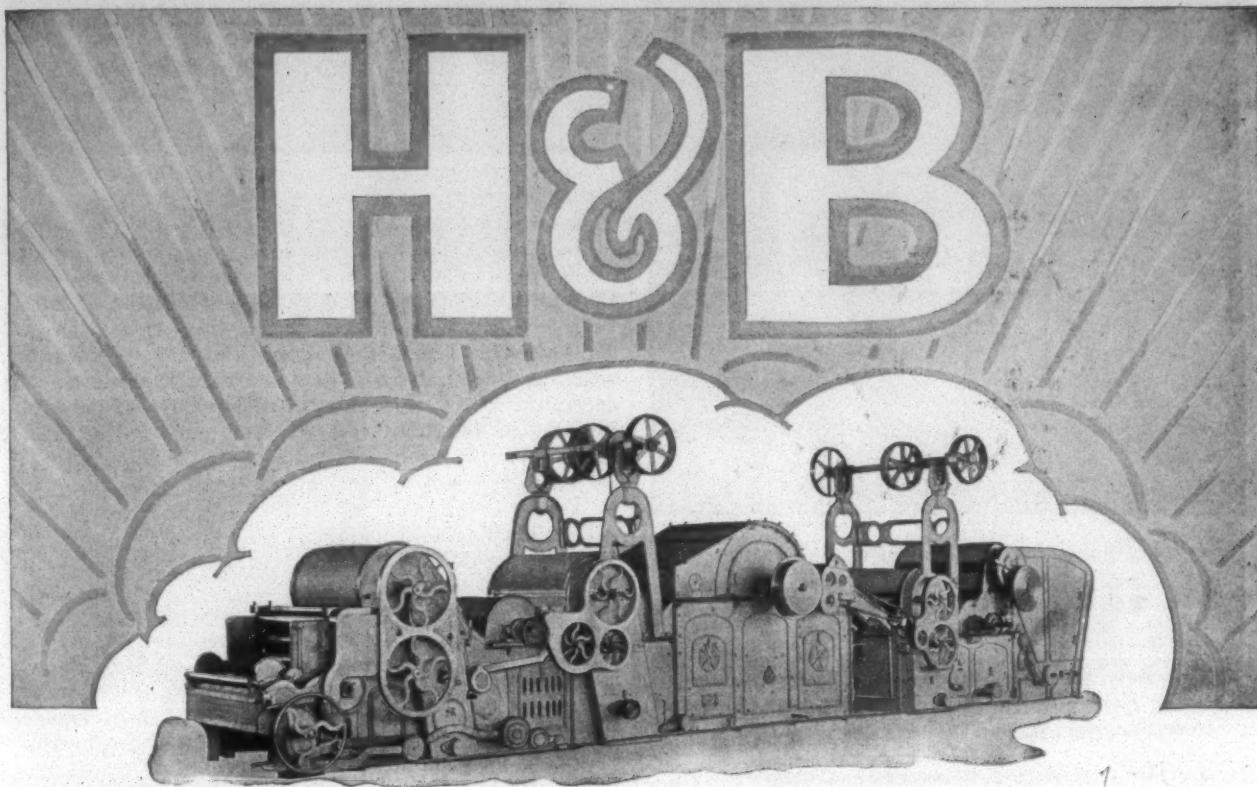
There is another phase of economics that touches the question of extended uses or increased demand, and that is community buying power and dollar values. These subjects are too big to try to discuss here but industry bears its peculiar and direct relationship to both of these.

The Consumer

Industry in seeking for new outlets must remember that its community, great or small, is its consumer and that the more the consumer's buying power increases, the more potential does he become as a user of his goods. Industry must not deplete its customers in selfish, misdirected enthusiasm.

Changes are rapidly and yet slowly making their inroads upon the conservatives and the reactionaries. Ancestry worship held the Chinese in check, politically and economically, for centuries. Traditions and cus-

(Continued on Page 74)



CONSOLIDATED AUTOMATIC FEEDER BUCKLEY OPENER AND BREAKER LAPPER

OUR Consolidated Feeder, Buckley Opener, and Breaker Lapper is a combination of a New Automatic Hopper Feeder, and Improved English Buckley Opener, with 41 in. diameter Cylinder and Redesigned Single Beater Breaker Lapper. The combination of these machines has reduced the amount of labor required and increased materially the production per machine. These results, coupled with the superior opening and cleaning obtained, mark a real advance in the Preparatory Process of Cotton Spinning.

By adopting methods of securing as much cleaning as possible by Combing Lattices and Cylinders, we have been able to produce even and clean yarn from low-grade cotton, and quality yarn from standard grades.

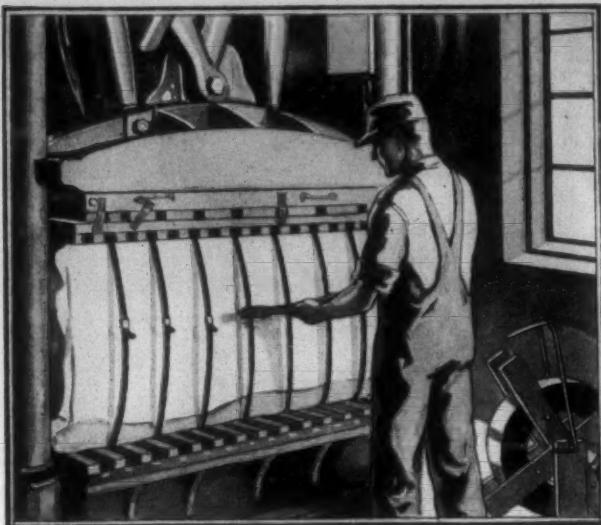
May we send you detailed information about this unit?

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY



5 advantages

The new Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying bales offers five distinct advantages over the old method:

- 1 The new D. S. Seal makes a stronger joint than buckles.
- 2 Seals cost less than buckles.
- 3 Considerable saving in ties since less is used.
- 4 Faster—saves time over old method.
- 5 "Eversafe" Ties are safe to work with — Round Safety Ends and Round Safety Edges eliminate danger of injuries to workmen's hands and arms and permit faster work.

Every one of these advantages is worthy of your consideration. We shall be glad to tell you more about this improved method.

THE STANLEY WORKS

Box Strapping Division

New Britain, Conn.

Atlanta Office:
The Stanley Works Sales Co.
731 Glen St., S. W. Atlanta, Ga.

Carolinias Representative:
Horace E. Black
P. O. Box 424 Charlotte, N. C.

**Faster, Better and Safer Work
with
Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties**



Stanley Eversafe
Round End Cutter

This ingenious device cuts two Round Safety Ends at one clip. A wonderful improvement over ordinary shears.

The Stanley Works
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

We are interested in the new Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying Bales. Tell us more about it.

Pick Officers for Student Exhibition

At a recent meeting of the textile students, the following officers were elected to conduct the Textile Institute and Style Show which is held annually by the Textile School of North Carolina State College:

Superintendent, J. M. Caughman, Mullins, S. C.; assistant superintendent, Dan S. Rion, Tryon, N. C.; foreman of yarn manufacturing, Duncan M. Liles, Wilson's Mills, N. C.; assistant foreman of yarn manufacturing, W. R. Rogers, Oakboro, N. C.; foreman of knitting, W. P. Chesnutt, Englewood, Tenn.; assistant foreman of knitting, S. G. Riley, Raleigh, N. C.; foreman of weaving, A. T. Quantz, Jr., Rock Hill, S. C.; assistant foreman of weaving, Marvin A. Law, Paw Creek, N. C.; foreman of designing, Leroy P. London, Baltimore, Md.; assistant foreman of designing, C. S. Schaub, Winston-Salem, N. C.; foreman of dyeing, C. D. Forney, Lawndale, N. C.; assistant foreman of dyeing, R. A. Gilliam, Gastonia, N. C.

The Textile Institute and Style Show will be held about the middle of April and at that time prominent speakers will address the students and mill men upon subjects of interest pertaining to the textile industry. Mill men and the general public will be invited to attend the annual Students' Exhibition and Style Show, at which young ladies from several colleges will wear dresses which they have made as a part of their regular classwork from fabrics designed and woven in the Textile School by textile students.

Sound Sense

Home again from the press institute at Chapel Hill, W. M. Sherrill, editor of the Concord Daily Tribune and one of the most level-headed newspaper men in North Carolina, says that he found in his conversations with the other newspaper men gathered at Chapel Hill "strong sentiment backing the general consensus of opinion that any determined unionization drive in the South's textile field will bring hardship only to the operatives." Mr. Sherrill continues:

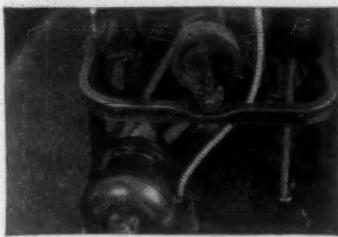
"One man who has given thought to matter, and who has been intimately associated with union activities in the State, expressed the belief that with the exception of superintendents, overseers and certain other supervisors, the mills of North Carolina could be completely manned within ten days if every present worker walked out on strike."

"There's too much unemployment in the State, the editors think; too many dull markets for the mills; too little optimism for the immediate future of business generally. As to the principle of unionized labor many of the editors prefer to wait until the unions have really benefitted somebody on strike before expressing an opinion. Many are inclined to the view that any movement in the South now must be viewed as a means of filling depleted union coffers rather than a campaign to benefit the workers."

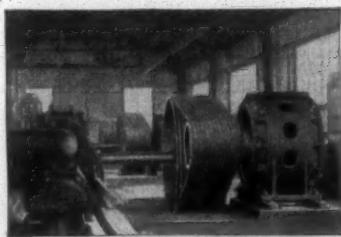
This is strictly in line with the position taken by James F. Barrett when, writing as a union man, he urged President Green to call off the drive for attempting to unionize the South at this time. The urgent need of this section today is additional capital to create steady employment for the thousands who are eager for such employment. Agitation by the American Federation of Labor or any other organization of the kind can not help this situation, can not accomplish a useful purpose now, but on the other hand may do substantial injury.—Asheville Citizen.

NOW

a complete Stock of Texrope Drives AT CHAMBERSBURG PA.



Texrope is an excellent drive in textile plants because starting is smooth with no lost motion to take up. Texrope does not overheat.



On fans and blowers the silent feature of Texrope Drives wins favor, especially on ventilating systems.



On pumps and compressors the short-center feature of Texrope Drives is important.



T. B. Wood's Sons Company has been appointed by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company as licensed manufacturers of and special distributors for TEXROPE Drives. A large and complete stock of standard sheaves and belts is carried now at Chambersburg, Pa., ready for immediate shipment.

In addition to this complete stock, sheaves for special drives will be made to order by T. B. Wood's Sons Company and will conform to Allis-Chalmers' standards of design and quality.

With seventy-three years' experience in manufacturing Power Transmission Machinery, this company is in a position to render a complete engineering and manufacturing service in connection with TEXROPE Drives.

Complete information is given in Bulletin No. 1228-J. May we send you a copy?

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Licensed Manufacturer of

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TEXROPE DRIVES

Shafting Hangers Couplings Rope Drives

Friction Clutches Flexible Couplings



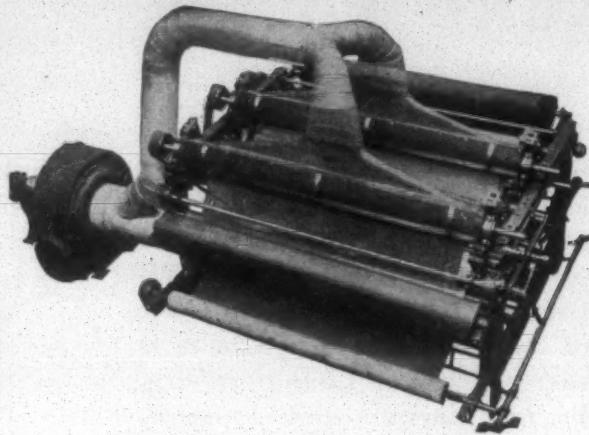
Pulleys Belt Contactors Conveyors
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HERMAS

AUTOMATIC CONTROL ENABLES ONE OPERATOR TO RUN A BATTERY OF SHEARS.

ONLY ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THE PRODUCTION OF APPROXIMATELY 100,000 COTTON, SILK AND RAYON LOOMS IS BEING TRIMMED ON

HERMAS Shears



Hermas Machine Company
Warburton Ave., Susquehanna R. R.
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Southern Representatives:
Carolina Specialty Co.
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There Is a Type of ARK BELTING For Every Drive In Your Mill

For motors, looms, spinning frames, cards, dye houses,—no matter what the drive, or how small or large, there's an ARK built especially for it.

Ark Belting Gives You More Production With Less Upkeep Because:

It is made from the very best raw material obtainable by expert workmen; it is uniform in weight, smooth running, and reducing slippage; it is extra stretched, eliminating shutdowns to shorten belts; it is from 5% to 10% cheaper than any other belt you can buy of equal quality.

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

HIGH POINT, N. C.

Edwin J. Payne, Southern Branch Manager

World Economic View Necessary in Solution of Textile Problems

(Continued from Page 70)

toms of the past are the guide posts that have chartered our course this far but they are not the sum total of all that is valuable and constructive. These must be increased and enlarged upon. They must be modified and adjusted to the present conditions of economic life.

Some one expressed an idea of hopefulness due to the fact that there is so much depression, that when people will not rationally volitionally act to adjust and remedy conditions that necessity will compel. Another hopeful sign is that people never learn anything new in prosperity, it is only in the tangled web of adversity that new ideas are evolved and that the foundations for progress are made.

Recently a book dealer said that this depression had materially increased his business, that more people are reading good books on the problems of the day than at any time. A tobacco dealer said his business had increased as people now have time to smoke and meditate and see the whyness and whereness of things. A recent writer said that man needs occasional isolation and insulation in order that he may withdraw from the intensities and extensives of life and close his mind to outside interference so that he can get his bearings and properly interpret his position and why it is.

These days are not altogether bad. They are the indicators of some changes that are necessary. They are the rest periods of muscles and the active periods of mind and soul. No problem is without solution and these static days will soon be changed to dynamic drives for a greater progress than we have ever known; provided, the mind and ingenuity of man properly interpret their meaning and step forward breaking away from the chains of outworn customs and traditions and picking up the pull of the new creative forces.

Putting the Industry on a More Profitable Basis

(Continued from Page 16)

before the Industrial Conference at Blue Ridge two summers ago, our industry and our times are looking for this sort of leadership. Along this line surely lies peace, happiness and love of neighbor, a profitable industry assured of a steady growth."

Captain Ellison A. Smyth, president of the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., gives the following opinion:

"I believe the trouble with the cotton goods trade is not so much a matter of over-production as under-distribution, and until we make active and successful efforts to regain the export trade for heavy sheetings and drills that we formerly had, no relief from the present situation is in sight.

"Many Southern mills like Pacolet, Clifton, Piedmont, Pelzer, Glendale, Belton, Orr, Enterprize, King and several other mills were largely engaged in exporting heavy sheetings and drills to the Orient, the Phillipines and the Red Sea countries. Since the end of the World War this trade has practically been lost, and therefore the thousands of looms formerly engaged in this export business are now trying to make something to fit the home demand.

"Investigation by a competent observer of those foreign markets might give use intelligent information as to what goods are being sold, their construction and from what countries they come."

The Labor Drive

Ignoring all the warnings that stand out so visibly, the American Federation of Labor has determined to go ahead immediately with its campaign for organizing labor in the South. Such a campaign under existing conditions is almost certainly foredoomed to failure. It is hardly conceivable that it can accomplish any substantial benefit now to those in whose interest the American Federation of Labor professes itself to be acting. On the other hand, a prolonged and widespread labor agitation in the South at the present time may very well work considerable injury to all elements of the South's population but especially to those elements who are dependent upon regular employment for food that they eat and the clothes that they wear and the houses that they live in.

While it is true that in some of the textile mills of the South wages are low and working conditions far from satisfactory, the basic problem that confronts the people of this section reaches very much deeper. The South's transition from an agricultural into an industrial section is at a stage where the insistent need is that industrialization shall be carried yet further with the least possible delay. For a variety of reasons Southern agriculture has undergone changes in the past decade more radical than any it had ever experienced heretofore. Only in spots it is prosperous. In many sections of the South its position is critical. Furthermore, only in sections of the South have the new industries been sufficiently stabilized to give assurance of further healthy growth. Back of the workers to whom these industries are now giving employment are great numbers of other potential workers unable today to make an adequate living on the land and whose future is dependent upon the development of industry to a point where it will provide them with employment.

If the drive of the American Federation of Labor to organize the textile mills and the other workers of the South results in strife and confusion in Southern industry the inevitable consequence will be to check and delay the inflow of capital which the South so urgently needs for carrying forward the industrial movement in this part of the country. There are various elements in other sections which will be very glad to see that happen. The American Federation of Labor may take into account that if it checks the industrial development of the South it may thereby improve the position of its membership in the North. It is preposterous to contend that a campaign of labor organization in the South at this particular stage can be justified as directed towards improving the employment situation in the South. Considered from that point of view it is as ill-timed an undertaking as could be imagined.—Asheville Citizen.

J. Guyon Clark, general sales manager of American Textiles, Inc., Bay City, Mich., who makes his headquarters at 366 Broadway, New York, has been appointed a member of the board of directors of Hosiery Guild.

DARY TRAVELERS

C If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

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"Where Quality Counts"

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"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT," Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

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Frederick Jackson

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Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY Jersey City, N. J.

Hubbard, Texas

Griffin, Ga.

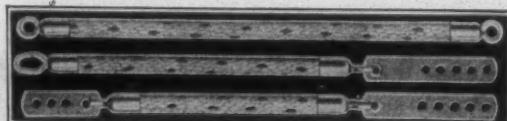
Greenville, S. C.

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Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

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Millbury :: Mass.



Moore's Methods

RHYNE, MOORE & THIES

*Textile Cost Engineers
Certified Public Accountants*

Commercial Bank Bldg. Hudson Terminal Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. New York, N. Y.

Record of 1929

Approximately 1,000,000 Spindles—
20,000 Looms

Yarns: Carded—Combed
Print cloths—sheetings—drills—broadcloths
—shirtings—dress goods—towels—blankets—
flannels—rayon mixed goods

“KANTHURT” *Leather Belting*

THE average leather belt, no matter how good the quality, will not give good service when run at high speeds over small pulleys or when used with an idler and short center drives. “Kanthurt” is a special belting in every particular and is built particularly for drives of that nature, for which service it has no equal. It is extremely flexible, with tremendous tractive qualities. It is assembled with a special, water-proof cement and is treated for resistance to water, heat, acid fumes, climatic conditions, steam and other elements which are particularly destructive to the average leather belt.

Before deciding that any transmission drive is too difficult for a leather belt, let us make recommendations for a “Kanthurt” drive. You will be surprised at the economy and the results of such an installation.

The Fisher Leather Belting Co.,

INCORPORATED

Main Office and Factory

325 North Third Street - Philadelphia
Greenville, S. C.—Masonic Temple

Telephone 2316

W. W. Fowler
District Agent

We can make a Leather belt for any position

A Call to the South to Be on Guard

The following is a letter of Jas. A. Emory, General Counsel of the National Manufacturers Association, to the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore. It was published in their issue of January 16th.

“Twenty-five years of close contact with labor problems in litigation and legislation, during exceptionally intimate relations with industrial executives and organizations, impress me with the unfortunate fact that the business men of the South are not awake to the situation which confronts them.

“First of all, they are face to face not with a temporary movement or an emotional agitation, but an active and militant philosophy, firmly held, and for which thousands of men will make greater sacrifices than the average business man. Organized labor finds its most devoted adherents in those who, without its assistance, would not enjoy their present earnings. The higher grade of craftsmen, whose return is based upon efficiency, is least attached to organization. It is the man who gets through organization what he could not get without it that is its devoted adherent. Moreover, the agents of organized labor know their creed, are well read within the limits of their philosoph, and are practiced in the most feasable presentation of their case. The average business man, unhappily, is not given to general social or economic thinking. He is immersed in the detail of his business and fails to realize how powerfully its conduct is influenced in our day by the political and social movements which play upon it.

“The South has enjoyed industrial liberty during the period of its emergence from agricultural to industrial development. Its people are homogeneous, possess common traditions and general devotion to elementary American principles and ideals. If they perceived fundamental antagonism between the philosophy of the A. F. of L. and the fundamentals of our constitutional theory, they would not easily be led astray. But the approach to them is exceptionnally plausible. At this moment, the labor organizations appear in the South, preceded by a bitter blast against communism and socialism. They are given a most conservative air, but at the same time the same organizations are presenting to Congress a revolutionary plan for the impairment of the authority of the Federal courts in labor controversies, which, if successful, would except the labor combination from legal authority and liability. It would make it lawful for that combination to do what remains unlawful and criminal if done by any other combination under similar circumstances. Before this session is over you will see that legislation bitterly contested. I led the argument against its original form for five months last year, but it will now be renewed with increased determination. If wholly or partially successful, it will be offered for the imitation of the States and the whole judicial structure of the nation and the States will be profoundly affected.

“I have noted with continuing interest the vigorous, intelligent and courageous contest which your publication has carried forward for the awakening of the South. I have talked to a number of Southern leaders who have been good enough to seek my counsel, and I hope they will awaken to a vigorous sense of the need of intellectually arousing the South to this effort to close the doorways of opportunity and destroy the freedom of business direction at a moment when that great section is coming into its own.

“England stands at this moment in doubt and uncertainty because its industrial management has been

cabined, cribbed and confined during the past two decades, until it is bound with restrictive practices, each rather inconsequential in itself but all binding English industry as the Lilliputians enmeshed Gulliver with threads. The United States, on the contrary, has enjoyed freedom in the direction of its production, distribution and communication. Business management has been free to work out its problems, apply the most approved methods and the newest processes. Its great manufacturing industries have been open to merit of every character, and the executive direction of its enterprises is therefore in the hands of men who have shown themselves most competent to manage them. The poorest boy has carried the baton of a business marshal in his tool kit.

"Now, the South is threatened with exactly the handicapping controls which have made British recovery from the War so difficult and in some industries hopeless. If the South can be made to realize what the success of the A. F. of L. campaign means to industrial freedom, to successful business direction, to retaining opportunity for Southern youth, and to giving every part of its rich domain the greatest chance for development for the welfare of its increasing population, I have no doubt of the outcome. But if business men remain smug and complacent and the community perceives only the superficial and plausible emotional appeals which float upon the surface of the argument, it will take years to recover from the injury that will be inflicted."

Decrease in Hosiery and Knit Underwear

Statistics of hosiery for the month of November last as compared with the preceding month and also with November of 1928, in thousands of pairs:

	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1929.	1929.	1928.
Production	3,683	4,184	3,810
Net shipment	3,957	4,332	4,144
Stocks, end of month	7,540	7,730	7,699
New orders	3,681	4,426	4,751
Unfilled orders, end of month	3,665	4,066	4,609

Fore the same month figures for knitted underwear, with comparative figures for October and for November, 1928, in thousands of dozens of garments, are:

	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1929.	1929.	1928.
Production	1,227	5,414	1,147
Net shipments	1,219	5,564	1,146
Stocks, end of month	1,258	1,295	1,164
New orders	1,150	4,405	1,143
Unfilled orders end of month	1,513	1,620	1,577

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To Sell—?
To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

, 19

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindles Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....



Harnessed Friction

The Caldwell Friction Clutch operates upon the simple, logical principle of harnessed friction — like your automobile brake. It consists of only eleven parts—all so designed that their greatest strength is in the direction of greatest stress. A flexible band grips the entire circumference of the friction rim and transmits full power smoothly and steadily through any change of load and speed.

Ordinary clutch troubles—usually caused by one of several adjustments being too tight—are not possible in the Caldwell Clutch because one screw adjusts it; one lever controls it.

Send for Catalog

W. E. Caldwell Co., Incorporated
250 E. Brandeis St., Louisville, Ky.

Caldwell
FRICITION CLUTCHES

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Sole Selling Agents for

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Mills, Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan
Cotton Mills

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Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents For

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati		Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston	65 Worth St., New York	
Philadelphia	Chicago	Atlanta
New Orleans		San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St. 62 Worth St., NEW YORK
Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York. — There was little change in the cotton goods markets last week. A fair amount of business was done in small lots for spot and nearby delivery, but there was a very limited amount of contract business. The demand appeared almost entirely limited to filling in supplies, where gray goods were concerned. Print cloths and sheetings were kept on an unchanged price basis. In sheetings, hand to mouth buying was about the only activity. Some attempts to buy small lots at concessions failed to go through.

The fine goods situation continued to show some improvement, converters taking fairly good quantities, the best demand being for all cottons.

Sales were made with fair frequency in several quarters, however, as converters continued covering to meet their orders, though it was evident to many manufacturers that buyers still are reluctant to take stocks in advance of their needs. The policy of covering orders as they come to hand is seen by some as the cause of the scarcity of spots which is reported in some lines, these goods being rather hard to find in some cases, though it is not thought that the supply has been exhausted.

There were reports of some fair sized quiet trading in the 100x60 carded broadcloths. Most centers have continued to quote 9½ cents on the feeler-motion makes, while three-eighths had been the idea on non-feeler goods. Quick goods of the feeler-motion variety sold in a small way at one-half. Some 112x60 carded sold at 10½ cents.

Spots of both the carded and two-ply constructions of the rayon piques are wanted and in neither group are quick goods reported readily available. One of the centers producing the carded warp qualities insists that it went over to these cloths only when all the profit was taken out of the combed warp goods.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	9¼
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	20-31
Denims	17
Standard prints	9½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10
Dress ginghams	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents for Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City

January 30, 1930

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Wanted To Buy
 Some second-hand O Model Draper Looms in good condition. Write or telephone, giving description, number for sale, and price. Address A. B. C.-10, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.



Lambeth Rope Corporation
Charlotte, N. C.

**BULLETIN
CLASSIFIED ADS**

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.
Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

Becky Ann's Books
**Interesting Stories of
Cotton Mill Life**

**"A Man Without a
Friend"**

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

**Order from
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on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

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MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President
18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORP. EARNED
\$1,362,921 NET**

Industrial Rayon Corporation and subsidiary (Industrial Rayon Corporation of Virginia) reports for eleven months ended November 30, 1929, net profit of \$1,362,921 after depreciation, interest and Federal taxes, etc., equivalent to \$7.16 a share on 190,430 shares of no-par stock. The consolidated income account of Industrial Rayon Corporation and subsidiary for eleven months ended November 30, 1929, follows: Profit from operations, \$1,520,668; other income, \$422,733; total income, \$1,943,401; depreciation, \$23,811; interest and discount, \$43,669; Federal taxes, \$213,000; net profit, \$1,362,921.

**48-HOUR WEEK BILL IN SOUTH
CAROLINA**

A forty-eight hour law for textile operatives throughout South Carolina was among the new bills in the House of Representatives in Columbia.

Representatives Huff of Laurens and Easterling of Richland, in both of which counties there are large cotton mills, are promoting this measure, which provides that forty-eight hours per week shall be the maximum working time for employees of all cotton and woolen mills, the time for a single day not to exceed nine hours, though provisions are made for making up lost time.

Another feature of the bill is that it contains a provision that would prohibit women and girls working in such plants later than 10 o'clock at night.

The effect of this would be to bar night work by women and would probably result in many plants discouraging or preventing night operations. The bill was referred to the Committee on Manufacturers and will likely be reported out in the near future.

RODNEY HUNT
 Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
 Water Power Equipment
 Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
 RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
 53 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL
 is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Knitting Trade Notes

Film Star Given First Pair "Guildmode" Hose

The first pair of women's fine gauge silk stockings without seams to carry the name "Guildmode," which were made in accordance with the specifications just drawn up by the Hosiery Guild, Inc., and carrying the organization's mark of quality certification, were presented to Miss Ruth Taylor, film star, by Harry L. Kinne, managing director of the Guild. Miss Taylor's latest vehicle is the Pathé production "This Thing Called Love."

Davis to Sell Through Champion

W. B. Davis & Son Co., operating hosiery mills in Gadsden, Fort Payne, and Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Kingsport, Tenn., will sell henceforth through Champion Hosiery Sales Company, at 40 Worth Street, New York.

The company, which produces men's women's, children's and infants' goods of silk, rayon and lisle, had maintained quarters at 350 Broadway for a number of years, selling its own merchandise over this line, the Champion agency, organized at the beginning of this year to sell the product of five hosiery mills, added one of the leading lines of infants' goods, and will represent, in addition, Newnan Hosiery Mills, Newnan, Ga., and Crescent Hosiery Mills, Niata, Tenn.

A. W. Wheeler, president of Champion, stated that the firm's present quarters will be enlarged immediately, and that both J. B. Waters and N. Rauch, Davis representatives, will join the company.

W. A. Hartman, sales manager of the Davis company for the past three years, has not concluded definite plans for the future.

Robert E. Davis, secretary-treasurer, and son of Walter B. Davis, president of W. B. Davis & Son Co., will continue to design and develop the line as in the past.

The Newnan and Crescent lines have been sold through the Davis company for some time.

Propose Full Fashioned Association

Philadelphia, Pa.—A national association in the full-fashioned hosiery field to deal with problems of distribution, just as the present Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America deals with labor and management problems, has been sponsored by the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association.

The new association, according to present plans, will be divided into five groups and may include both members of the Hosiery Distributors Institute and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America. The five divisions would include New York, comprising mills in this State, New Jersey and New England; Philadelphia and its suburbs; Reading and its suburbs; the Middle West, to include Chicago, Milwaukee, Fort Wayne and Des Moines, and the South.

A committee of manufacturers chosen by the proposed association, which held its first session at the Hotel Roosevelt, will meet January 31 for dinner and will later adjourn to the quarters of the Hosiery Distributors Institute for consideration of the project.



Help Production by Establishing Uniformity

You cannot expect a superintendent to keep production figures up and labor costs down when the "breaks" are against him.
Scott Testing Machines take the guess work out of production forecasts.

HENRY L. SCOTT COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Greenville,

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Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY
CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

January 30, 1930

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner-carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698. as second hand in large mill if wages

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on yarns 4s to 30s white and colored. Best references. No. 5701.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. I. C. S. graduate and practically experienced. No. 5702.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing. References. No. 5703.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Fifteen years with one mill. Good references. No. 5704.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, sautes and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

SURVEY RETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE

Washington, D. C.—An item of \$20,000 for a study of retail dry goods distribution by the Domestic Commerce Division of the Department of Commerce is included in the appropriation bill for that department and the departments of State, Justice and Labor, which was introduced in the House.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Richmond, Va.—Ralph W. Young, arrested in Buffalo, N. Y., recently upon request of the Buena Vista, Va., police, is charged with violation of the State security laws in promoting and selling stock in the Sunshine Robe & Underwear Corporation and defrauding the people of Buena Vista out of \$12,000 or more.

He is also charged with making a false affidavit as to the debts and liabilities of the Sunshine Robe & Underwear Co. in Cleveland, Ohio, which were taken over by the Virginia corporation of the same name when the plant was moved to Buena

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN CASH ASKED

Spartanburg, S. C.—Rev. H. C. Godfrey, Baptist preacher and representative from Spartanburg county in the State Legislature now in session, has introduced a bill requiring all corporations to pay their employes in currency, except in cases where the corporations are located within a quarter of a mile of the bank upon which the check is drawn. The bill provides as penalty that in each violation the corporation issuing the check will be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$100, and the check presented by the corporation is to be prima facie evidence of violation of the law.

Several cotton mills in and about Spartanburg, following the sensational killing a year ago of Earl Belue, paymaster of the Drayton Mills, as he was transporting a pay roll from a Spartanburg bank to the mill office, adopted a system of paying employes by check. Representative Godfrey states that this method is unsatisfactory to numbers of textile operatives, as they have considerable difficulty in having their checks cashed without the necessity of coming several miles to the city banks.

Vista about a year ago.

January 30, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

The Camera and Microscope

reveal the better condition of fibres treated with



and also the reason for their superior appearance and texture.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Starch

400 MILL
500 MILL



FAMOUS N
C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

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PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.



Regular
or special
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We can furnish any type of ring holders your work requires, in steel, brass or cast iron. If a regular type doesn't fit your needs, we will design a special one for you. We also manufacture bushings which permit small rings to be inserted in larger holders. State your needs and we will be glad to quote and send you samples or a sketch.

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SPINNING RING CO.**

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"Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

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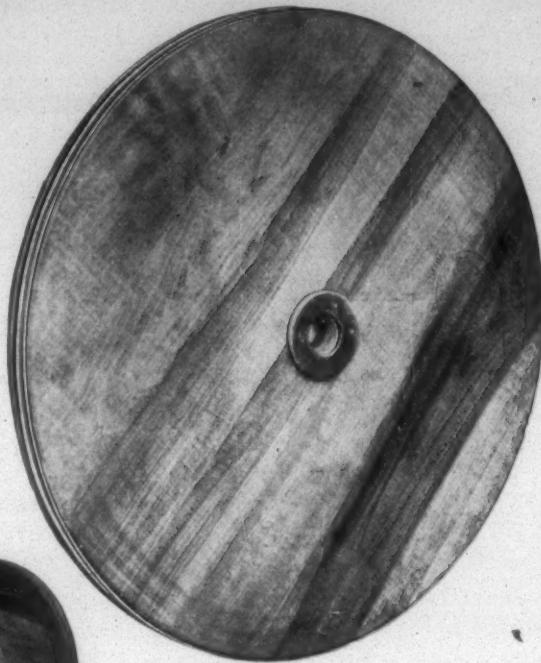
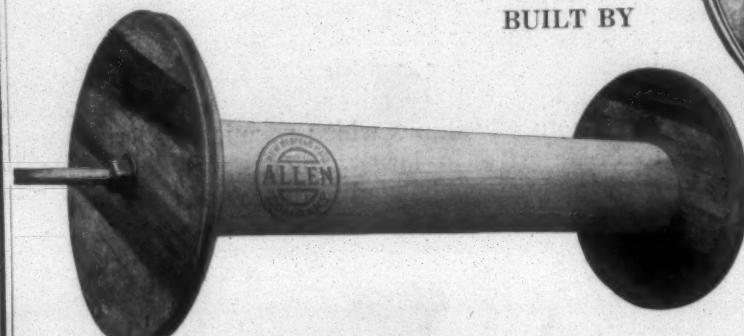
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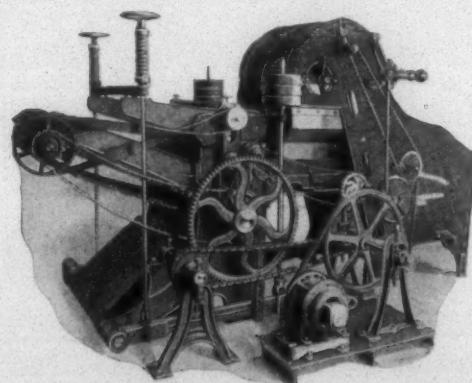


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Southern Office—Charlotte, N. C.

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Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION

Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places — positively guaranteed against freezing.



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